

The War In Pictures

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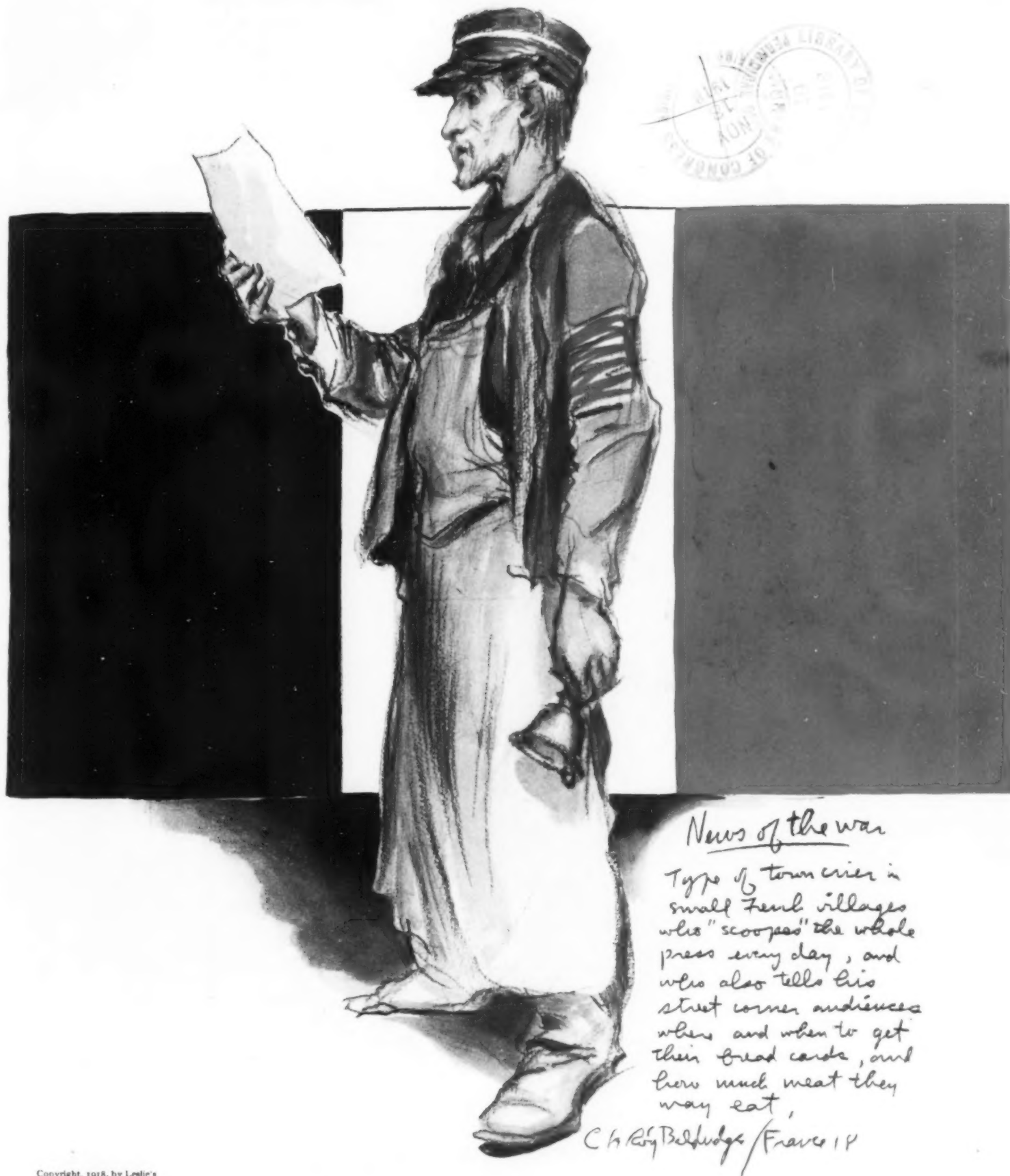
Nov. 16th
1918

VOL. CXXVII
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Leslie's

NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to prove overseas. No wrapping. No address.
Postmaster General.

Entered as Second-Class matter, January 8, 1913, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.



News of the war

Type of town crier in small French villages who "scoops" the whole press every day, and who also tells his street corner audiences when and when to get their bread cards, and how much meat they may eat,

Chas. B. Budge / France 14

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Edition Over 500,000 a Week

... and at big R. R. stations
in New York, Chicago, etc., etc.

A fact:

From railway news stands sales reports received by us last month, the following extracts are printed as evidence that—with a large part of the traveling public, at least—the preference for Fatima is equally strong, East and West:

NEW YORK—Pennsylvania Terminal: "Fatima remains by far biggest seller"
NEW YORK—Grand Central Station: "Fatima outsells any other brand"
CHICAGO—Park Row Station: "Fatima is the leading seller"
CHICAGO—Union Station: "Fatima leads all other high-class brands in sales"
CHICAGO—La Salle St. Depot: "Fatima is best seller among the better brands"
PHILADELPHIA—Broad St. Station: "Fatima is second best seller"
ATLANTIC CITY—Reading Station: "Fatima is biggest-selling cigarette"
ATLANTIC CITY—Penn. Station: "Fatima is best seller"
CINCINNATI—Grand Central, Penn., B. & O. Depots: "Fatima outsells all other brands"
DETROIT—Union Depot: "Fatima still leads all other brands in sales"
DETROIT—Michigan Central R. R. Station: "Fatima sales are highest"
Trains of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. System: "More Fatimas are sold than any other cigarette"
BUFFALO—N. Y. Central Station: "Fatima is largest-selling cigarette"

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

The fact is that, besides pleasing the taste, Fatimas leave a man feeling clear and keen-minded, while and after smoking.

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Save the tin-foil from the Fatima package
and give it to the Red Cross



How We Improved Our Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones and His Wife



"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over." And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson I was surprised to find that I had learned—in about one hour—how to remember a list

of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher, and who is now president of the Allen Sales Service Inc., New York City:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have *enjoyed* the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been pure *pleasure* all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless. I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to my mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years, to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal? Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

What the Course Did for Mrs. Jones

From what Mr. Jones tells us, the Roth Memory Course did just as wonderful things for Mrs. Jones. She became fascinated with the lessons the first evening she could get them away from her husband, and he is forced to admit that

not only did she learn the magic key words more quickly and easily than he did—but so did Genevieve, their twelve-year-old daughter.

But the fun of learning was only the beginning. In a few days Mrs. Jones was amazed to see how her newly acquired power to remember the countless things she had to remember simplified her life. The infinite details of housekeeping smoothed themselves out wonderfully. She was surprised how much more time she had for recreation—because she remembered easily and automatically her many duties at the time they should be remembered. And when evening came she missed much of the old "tired feeling" and was fresher than she had been in years.

At her club she became a leader because her fellow members could count on her to conduct club matters with a clear head and in orderly procedure.

In her social life Mrs. Jones began to win a popularity that she had never dreamed of attaining. The reason was easy to understand—because she never forgot a name or face once she was introduced—and this also made her a successful hostess—much to the wonder of her friends. In short, Mrs. Jones, in developing her own perfectly good memory, discovered a secret of success, not only in housekeeping, but in her social life.

Now we understand the Roth Memory Idea is going like wildfire among Mrs. Jones' friends—for she has let them into her secret.

Read the following letter from Mrs. Eleanor A. Phillips, State Chairman of the Tennessee Woman's Liberty Loan Committee:

"Enclosed please find check for \$5.00 for Memory Course forwarded me. This course, to my mind, is the most wonderful thing of its kind I have ever heard of, and comes to hand at a time when I need it greatly.

"As Chairman for the State of Tennessee for Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, it is very necessary for me to remember the names of thousands of women, and with the very little acquaintance I have had with your wonderful course I find my memory greatly strengthened. I feel sure that after having completed the course I will be able to know my women and the counties they are from the minute I see them."

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to improve your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION BLANK

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, Dept. 111, 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Publishers of *The Independent* (and *Harper's Weekly*)
"The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America"

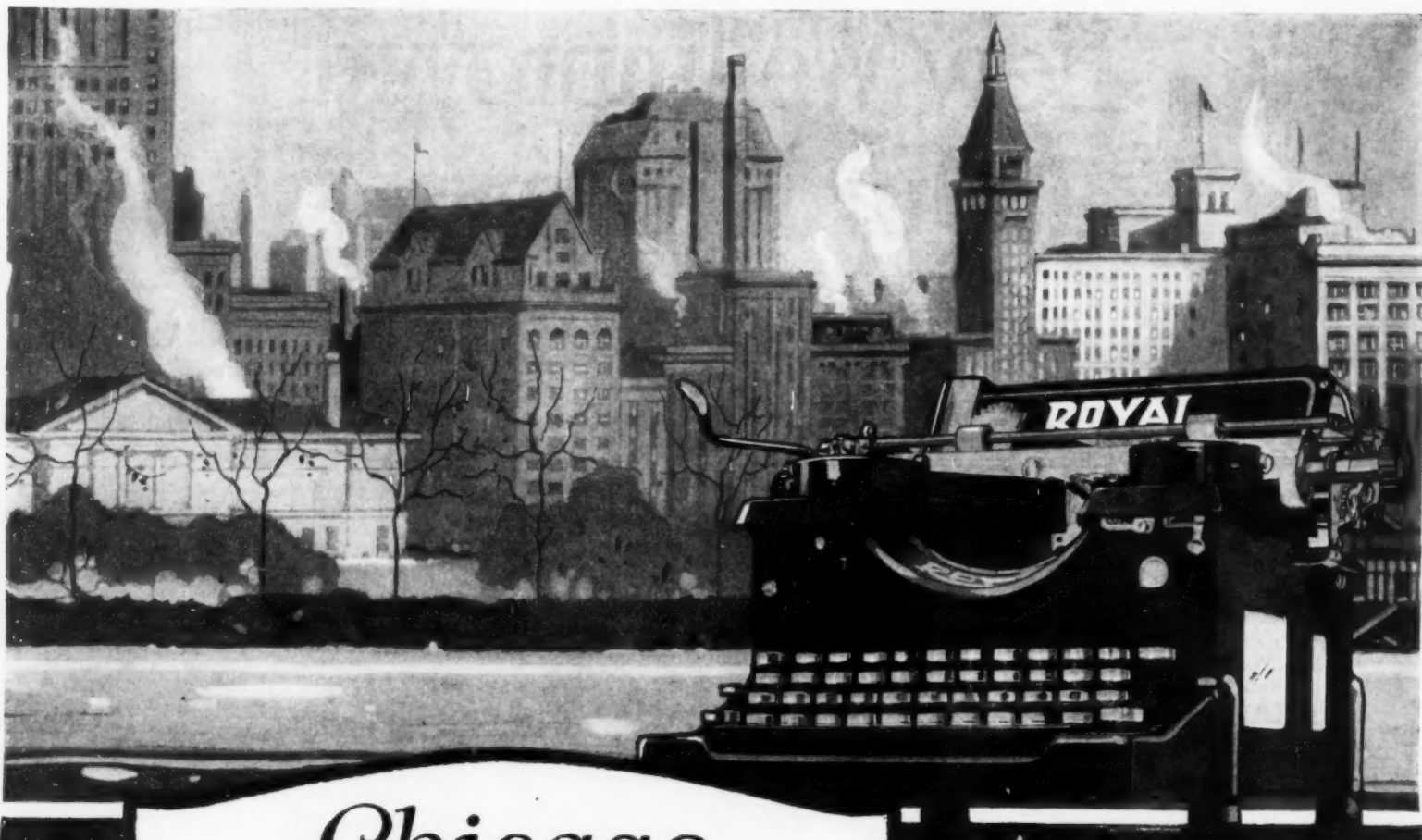
Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either return the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you \$5.

Name

Address

LES 11-16-18





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Chicago.

Chicago and the "Royal"

Chicago—keen selection—decisive action—these flash into our minds when we visualize the great Middle West.

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The "Royal" endures—ends the trading out evil. And the "Royal" adds speed—a few turns of a simple thumb screw device tunes it *exactly* to the typist's touch.

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"Compare the Work"



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXVII

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No. 3297

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under Act of March 3, 1879

THERE are Americans in France today who say that if this war does no more than bind together the French and American peoples, it will be worth all it costs. And then, having said so, these same Americans go about their business of making it accomplish a great deal more.

There is no more popular word in France today than that word which expresses co-ordination, co-operation, team-work, that intriguing word—*liaison*. It found a place for itself in the English language, just as camouflage did. It expresses the marvelous meshing of French and American energies.

Before the war we knew as little about this word as we did, as a nation, about the French. We heard it only in French farces. A very charming American lady was greatly disturbed when she heard that her husband was to become a *liaison* officer. She was still going on the pre-war idea, the idea upon which most of us were going when we thought that all Frenchmen were like comedians in musical comedies. The French, at that time, no doubt were convinced that all Americans were millionaires, rode first-class, kicked about the food, demanded impossible bathrooms and steam-heat, tipped too liberally, and were always comparing the *hotel de ville* to the Carnegie library at home.

We needed to become acquainted. We are fast becoming very well acquainted indeed. And the more we see of each other, the better we like each other. And we call this harmonizing process *liaison*. The word is so generally used that, like camouflage, it has acquired a slang sense.

"The trouble with that fellow," said an American officer, in describing a toadying sort of man, "is that he is a regular *liaison* officer between himself and everybody else."

The French take to co-operation instinctively. Americans who traveled in France before the war will remember that the people were always patient and courteous when a stranger was struggling with their language. They never laughed at our mistakes.

The American soldier has discovered this. He knows that he can flounder through a jerky sentence and that if there is a trace of anything in it which a Frenchman can understand, he will pounce upon it with a delighted "Ah-h! Ouil!" and by sign, words and actions he will try his best to convey an answer. He will walk blocks out of his way to make clear his street directions, and then he will tip his hat and bow as if he, and not the American, were the person favored.

The response which this courtesy arouses was shown recently when a group of American telephone men

The Great Get-Together

By ROY S. DURSTINE

was engaged in setting out poles and stringing wires with a detachment of French soldiers. They were working only a few kilometers behind the lines in a district which was infested with boche missiles. Yet neither the French nor the Americans seemed to pay the slightest attention to their position on the map.

The poilus stood in open-mouthed wonder as the American linemen dug their calks into the poles and went up the poles like monkeys.

"C'est magnifique!" they declared.

"Sure! Stick around and you'll see how to string a wire," called an American from the top of the pole. He leaned perilously from his perch, removed his cap and bowed to the group below.

"Bon jour, mess-eers!" he said.

A moment later the Americans were about to shovel

finally. "That guy is there! Oh, mer-see, Mess-eer! Mer-see! Mer-see! Bon jour! Mer-see!" and then, with shells droning above him and with fresh shell-holes in the field beside him, that American stopped again in his work to take off his cap, bow very low to the Frenchman and repeat, "Mer-see!" a dozen times.

Superficially, perhaps, the French and Americans have little in common. They do not look alike nor act alike. When a column of French soldiers passes a column of American soldiers there is a difference even in their gait. After four years of war the French go into the trenches to fight as they go into the fields to plough. They are businesslike, methodical; they do not seem excited about it. The Americans have a long, rolling, swinging stride which suggests power held in leash and an eagerness to see what is just around the corner. Yet there is an undeniable similarity in the spirit of the greeting which each column sends to the other. Each knows that the other represents a free, self-governing people. There is a great hearty brotherhood between them expressing itself in mutual respect and in a familiarity which knows no bounds.

"Vive les Americans!" shout the French.

"Oh, you poy-loos!" answer the Americans.

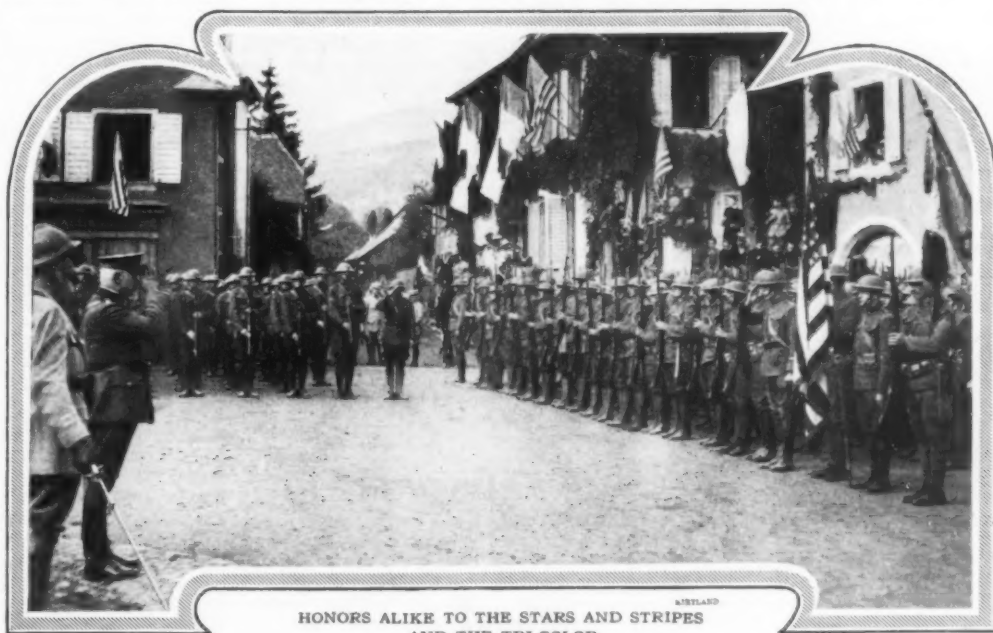
There is plenty of horse-play on both sides, but under it all is a sound foundation of respect for the courage which each one admires. Constantly Americans are seeing things which show them that France is undaunted. She has been undaunted in the blackest moments of the past four years. She appreciates her situation, makes the best of it—and makes a joke of it. She draws Americans to her by her courage as

well as by her charm and beauty.

In Paris you go into a restaurant where the man who opens the door and takes your hat has a *croix d' guerre* upon his livery. Perhaps an arm or a leg is gone. His attitude is neither cringing nor aggressive. He is a self-respecting business man at work, doing a job suited to his new situation in life.

Two Americans were walking along a famous avenue in Paris one morning. In the roadway a little military funeral was passing—the casket on a two-wheeled cart, a few soldiers and some civilians on foot. A camion loaded with slightly wounded Americans rumbled past. They saluted.

Continued on page 634



HONORS ALIKE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES
AND THE TRI-COLOR

The photograph above shows American troops, billeted in a French village, at "present arms" during the playing of the national anthems of the two countries. A French officer, at the left, is saluting, and the flags of both nations hang from the cottage windows. More than two million representatives of the United States are on France's soil today, fighting shoulder to shoulder with its sons, and mingling with its civilian population. The graciousness and cordiality of the French reception to the Americans and the conduct of the Americans in France have cemented permanently the friendship between the two republics which had its beginning in the days of our Revolution and La Fayette's bold enterprise. War has taught each nation much of the other, and solidly united them.

in the dirt around another new pole. The head of the French gang was expostulating feverishly.

"What's bothering him?" asked one of the Americans. "Non compris, mess-eers."

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

Germany's Punishment

WHEN Germany is decisively defeated or surrenders unconditionally to what extent shall she be punished? Wide difference of opinion upon this point is developed in connection with the discussion of the fourteen paragraphs of the President's speech of January 8 last as the basis for peace. Criticism is most acute of the famous third paragraph, which would remove as far as possible all economic barriers and establish an equality of trade relations among all nations.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is quoted as saying that if we do not stand unitedly on these fourteen principles which our allies have accepted, the sincerity and good faith of America will be questioned. We cannot agree with Secretary Daniels, nor does the President himself. In one of his recent notes to Austria Mr. Wilson said that conditions had so changed since last January that the pronouncement then made concerning Austria's subject races no longer held. Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale, in an analysis of the fourteen points, argues that they are so vague and indefinite that a "complete acceptance" would only be a bid for further parleying, and that in such an event it would not be Germany but the United States that would have "to eat her own words." In England special concern is shown regarding the President's phrase "the freedom of the seas," and the British Navy League has called a meeting to protest against making this a principle to be discussed at the peace conference.

It is the third of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, the one looking to the removal of all economic barriers against Germany, which has aroused greatest objection both here and abroad. The British National Seamen's Union has stood for a boycott of Germany for the murder of British sailors on the high seas, and Joseph Havelock Wilson, their general secretary and leader, has just been elected on this issue, unopposed, to the House of Commons. The present temper of the American people concerning trade with Germany is revealed in the universal protest against receiving a shipment of German-made toys from Rotterdam, and the resolution of the toy manufacturers of the United States that Congress pass a law prohibiting the entry of any German-made goods into this country until the Central Empires have submitted to an Allied peace. The President's third point has seemed to many to favor free trade. This view was strengthened by the President's speech of September 27, in which he said that "special alliances and economic rivalries" had been the prolific cause of wars, and no peace would be sincere or secure which did not exclude them.

The temper of America and the Allies is that Germany should be punished for her crimes. Just how long this economic punishment should last will depend upon the German people. So far as America is concerned, unlike Germany, we are singing no "hymns of hate." If Germany shows repentance, if she repudiates the false leadership of the Hohenzollerns, the Junkers, and the militarists, if with a chastened spirit she creates a government genuinely responsible to the people and shows a desire to make amends for the past, she will the sooner be received back into the family of nations.

Germany began this war and has waged it contrary to all the acknowledged laws of warfare. She is even now planning a trade war, after the fighting is over, in which she will use all the ruthless methods she has used in a military way. Had Germany fought fair in her trade methods before 1914, if she had been an honest and clean fighter in the war, and if there were reasons to believe she intends to be fair in trying to get back her former world trade, it might then be safe to treat her as President Wilson suggests in his third paragraph. Andre Cheradame, in the *Wall Street Journal*, out of a close study of Germany since 1805, says that the German people share equally with their Kaiser the guilt of German plotting and outrages, and that the elimination of the Kaiser would not relieve them from responsibility. It is with the German people we shall have eventually to deal, and it may be years before they reach the stage where they can be trusted.

One of the best-informed business men in this country writes to LESLIE'S urging that in view of the depravity of the German people, our Government should seriously consider the question of refusing naturalization "for a period of twenty-five years or until the coming generation of German youth can be made more civilized." He adds that many interned Germans in this country, some of whom have destroyed our factories and sought to destroy German ships before their surrender in our waters, will apply for citizenship rather than return

The One Right Course

By SENATOR LODGE of Massachusetts

THERE is one right course in my judgment, and one only, and that is to put Germany in such a position as to physically guarantee that she cannot break out upon the world again; to put her in such a position that she cannot again enter upon a war of world conquest. It does not matter what treaty she signs, put her behind the bars; treaties with Germany have no worth or meaning. There is one league to enforce peace now in existence, and that is the United States and the Allies, and when they have beaten Germany, as she must be beaten, the world will have peace.

to a bankrupt Germany. Now is the time, by necessary legislation, to prevent them from carrying this plan into execution. Congress should consider this matter most seriously.

Let the People Think!

THIS is a day when dynasties are falling and new states are rising upon their ruins. The people's right to rule is the order of the new day. Whether this is a right that should be exercised depends upon the capacity of the people to rule. If the people are ignorant, and worse still without character, a popular government may be more oppressive than the sway of an autocrat. Literally this has been true in Russia, where the Bolshevik régime has shown itself more cruel and bloodthirsty than Czarism at its worst.

Because the American colonists were God-fearing and intelligent men, they were able to establish a government that has withstood the storms of more than a century and a quarter, founded upon a Constitution that is acknowledged to be one of the greatest documents of human government. Compare the Declaration of Independence, its affirmation that all men are created equal and with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, with the Declaration of Rights of the Russian revolutionists with its arraying of the working class against the property-owning class, its exclusion from the right to vote of "employees of communities for religious worship," and its virtual negation of God.

Entirely in harmony with this Declaration of Rights is the report that the people's government of Russia has created Bureaus of Free Love. Girls on becoming 18 are compelled to register and are given the right to choose from among men between 19 and 50 a cohabitant husband. Every man between 19 and 50 has a similar privilege of choosing from among the registered women. In neither case is the consent of the other party required, the opportunity for choosing is given once a month, and the children of such unions are to become the property of the State. Shocking though this be to the moral sense of Christian civilization, it is a natural offshoot of Bolshevism.

Yet this is what some Socialists in the United States are upholding as the hope of society.

Let the people think!

The Nation's Greatest Port

IT is a national misfortune that Congress in its rivers and harbors appropriations has been so neglectful of the port of New York. The war has demonstrated as never before the dependence of the nation upon New York, its railway terminals, its shipping facilities. Dock Commissioner Hulbert has evolved plans for the development of New York City's dock property and adjacent waterways, calling for expenditure of over \$20,000,000.

As the center of the nation's commerce New York has the right to look to the Federal Government for help in developing the facilities of the nation's most important port. The Rivers and Harbors bill has been for years the "Pork Barrel" of politicians. There has been no nation-wide plan worked out by competent engineers and carried through consistently for years. Mr. Taft, when President, worked earnestly for such a plan just as he labored to institute a national budget system, but the interests of the spoilsman were too strong.

Is it not time to "adjourn politics," and evolve truly national plans for river and harbor improvement and the care of the record-breaking tonnage the nation will have at the close of the war?

The Plain Truth

SUNDAY! The campaign for \$170,000,000, with the expectation that \$250,000,000 will be raised, is the biggest appeal for outright gifts that has ever been made anywhere. It is for the physical, social and moral welfare of our fighting forces. It is significant in that it enlists the co-operation of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jew for the first time. Vast as the sum is, it can be raised easily without violating the Sunday laws of any community or the American tradition as to Sabbath observance. Many can see no objection to raising money for so good a cause by Sunday sports, but the consensus of opinion throughout the country will heartily support Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the committee for putting the appeal for funds on the highest ethical plane. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" is just as much a divine commandment today as it was when Moses proclaimed it on Mt. Sinai.

WISE! In a recent sermon delivered by Rabbi Stephen F. Wise, before the Free Synagogue, in New York, the learned Hebrew scholar criticised very bitterly a publication which he charged with making "venomous and scurrilous" attacks on the Jews. The rabbi admitted that his race has its shortcomings, but he said, truthfully, that this didn't justify making the Jew a target for abuse. It may have escaped his observation that publications as a rule are printed for profit. If they discover that any line of policy is unprofitable in that it loses subscribers and advertising, a change is usually directed. We wonder if the rabbi took pains to advise himself whether the publication he so severely criticised did not attract to itself a large number of readers from the criticised class eager to see the criticisms, also whether its objectionable policy interfered with its advertising patronage from the race he so eloquently defends. We do not justify any publisher in assailing a race or a religion. To do so for profit would be most debasing of all.

EYE OPENER! It is not surprising to see in the New York *Evening Post* a letter from Kansas City showing that the Middle West, which so urgently opposed the railroads for twenty-five years and demanded Government regulation, is now thoroughly disgusted with it. Actual results prove to be the reverse of what had been expected. The Western farmer uses the railroads at both ends of his business. He has found that the Government makes him pay more to get his crops to market and for the goods shipped him from the East than ever before. The increase of passenger rates has at the same time cut him off from his annual trip East or to the Pacific Coast. Both passenger and freight traffic is slower than ever before, trains are fewer, connections and accommodations are worse. Making all due allowances for war conditions, Federal control has failed to bring in a transportation millennium. It is not too early to predict that when the war is over the people will demand that the railroads be turned back to their owners who ran them so well and so economically, giving the American public the best and cheapest transportation service in the world.

FRANCE! Because she has suffered so deeply in this war no nation has a better right than France to define the conditions of a just peace. M. Stephane Lauzanne, the able and eminent editor of *Le Matin*, Paris, who is on a mission to this country, has compressed those conditions into three words—"Reparation, restitution and guarantees." No general principles that have been suggested are clearer or more satisfying than these three words. Complete reparation for all the damage the Hun has wrought cannot be made. There can be no reparation for the women and children who have been slaughtered and starved, nor for the ruined cathedral of Rheims, but the treasures of art, the furniture, the factory equipment and machinery of which Belgium and France have been stripped must be brought back. The Allies stand against indemnities, and for this very reason the indemnities wrested by Germany from helpless communities must be paid back. Restitution must be made of all territories occupied by Germany, and France, as M. Lauzanne well says, cannot make any difference between the territories occupied forty-seven months ago and those occupied forty-seven years ago. In the third place, nothing will be secured unless there are given adequate guarantees that the world shall never again be compelled to pass through a struggle, such as this, which has come near destroying civilization. Never again shall a brutal militarism be free to attack the spirit of liberty and humanity.

No Armor Can Save Them Now



A few months ago this picture would have caused many a comment on German thoroughness and conservation of man-power, for in trench warfare now past these soldiers would have been well protected against grenades and rifle fire.

We venture an opinion, however, that now few Huns with faces turned toward Berlin, are wearing any of this armor except the helmet—it's far too heavy for that rapid retirement in which the "Imperial" millions are indulging themselves.

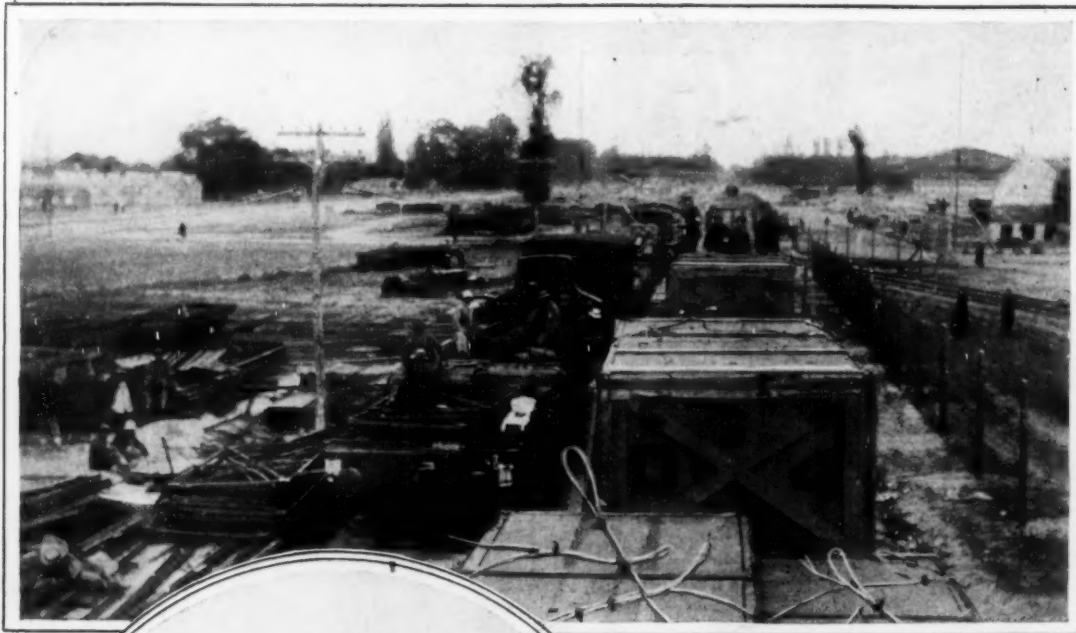


Along the railroads of northern France and Belgium the German dead lie thick, for the Hun defense of lines of communication has been stubborn. Already

the great railroad centers of northern France have been rewon by the Allies, and German railroad communications in Belgium are said to be in a hopeless tangle.

Liberty is in the Very Air in Europe

Photographs taken at the Liberty Plane assemblage plant in France by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, Staff Photographer for LESLIE'S



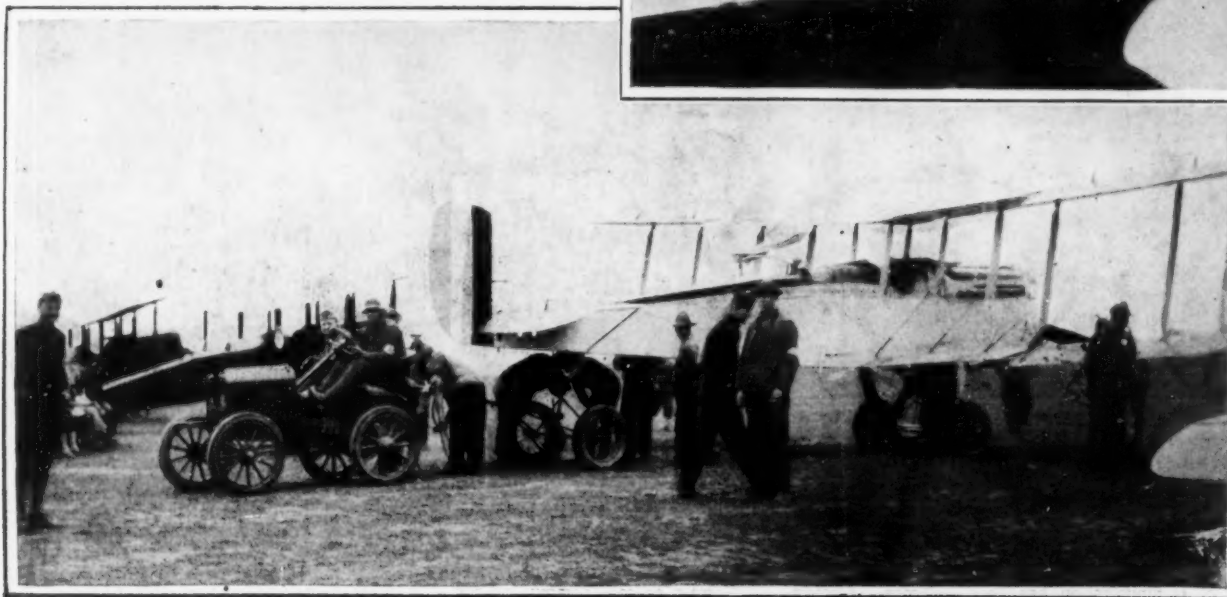
Within two or three days after this train load of knocked-down Liberty motors arrived at the assemblage plant in France, they were winging their way to the front.



The man who first receives almost every Liberty plane in France is Major Sumner. On October 12th, the 10,000th Liberty motor was completed in America.



"Timing" the engine is delicate work, essential if accidents are to be avoided. Each Liberty motor develops 455 horse-power.



The photographs on these two pages are the first to be taken by any individual showing the Liberty plane stations in France. So carefully has the subject been guarded that even the Government's photographs were not released until one of the planes fell behind the enemy lines. The illustration above shows an aviator putting his gun through the final tests before a flight to the front. At the left, a Ford is towing a new plane out for its first trial flight.

Winning the War From the Clouds

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, Staff Photographer for LESLIE'S



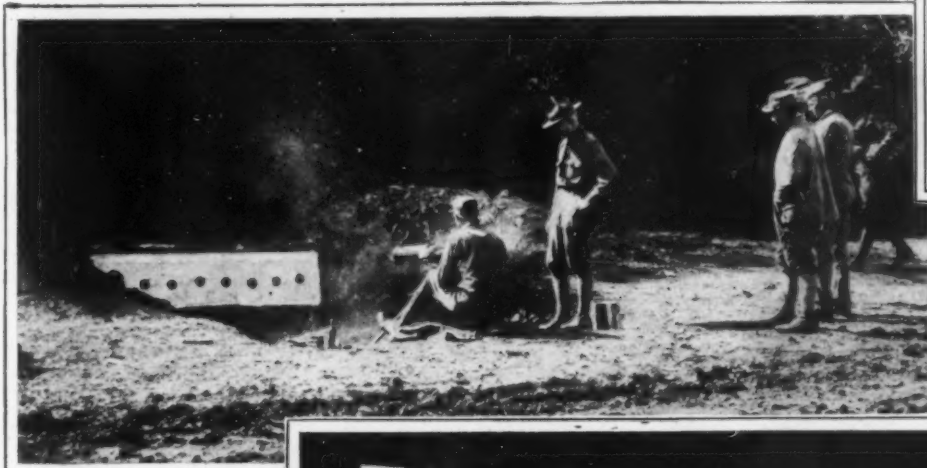
Only a few days in France, only a few weeks since it left the factory, this Liberty plane is on its way to the front to bring destruction to the enemy and hasten peace.



Accidents will happen, but the loss from mishaps is minimized by careful salvaging. Trainloads of "crashes" are shipped back to the assemblage station and every usable part is saved for use on other machines.

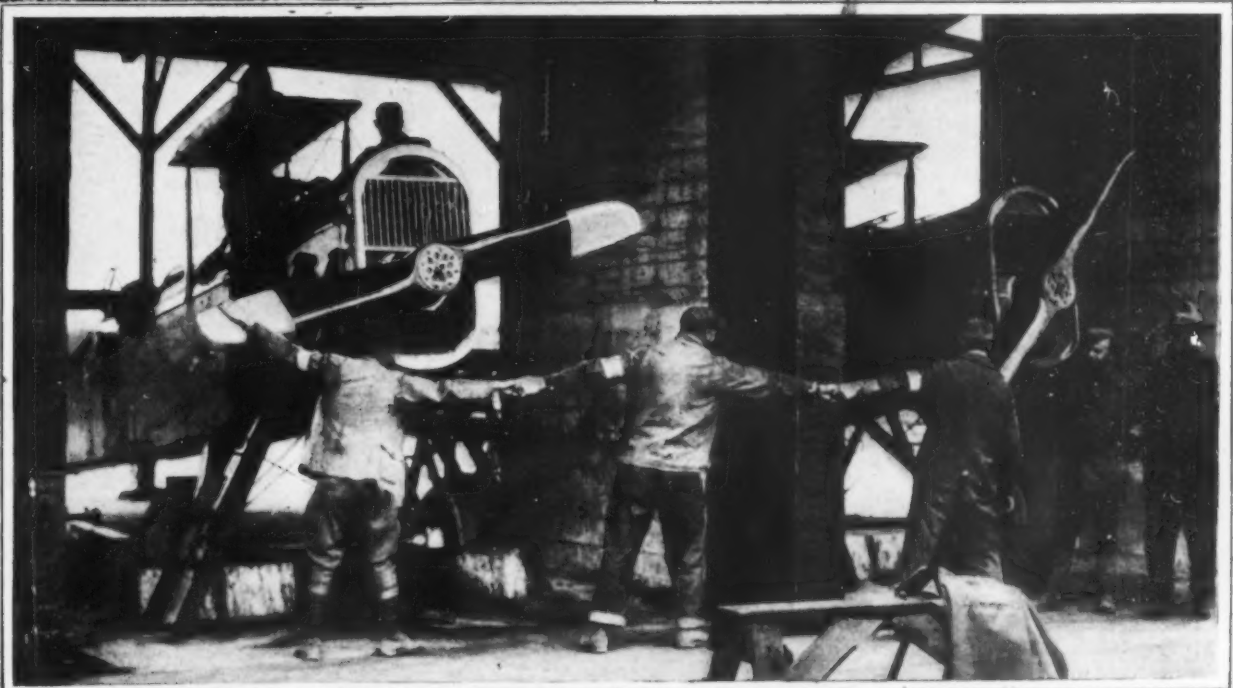


At the assemblage plant French women are employed at cutting and sewing the linen for covering the skeletons of rebuilt Liberty planes. The finest quality of cloth is used.



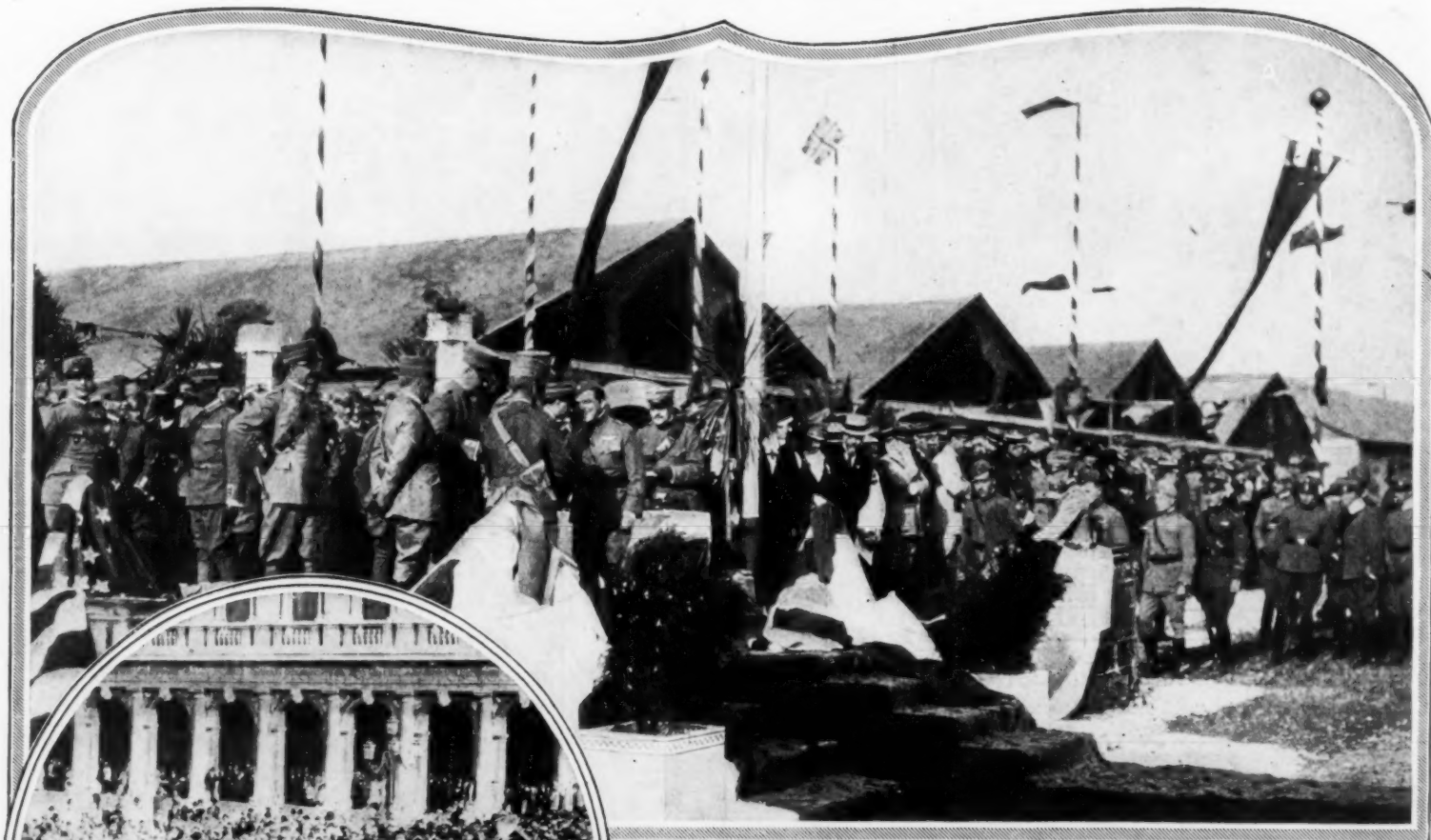
It is easy enough to pull a trigger, and the approximate aiming of a machine-gun is as simple as spraying a hose, but quick and accurate marksmanship is required of aviation machine-gunners. Besides target practice there is endless instruction given the flyers in repairing and adjustment of guns until every man is thoroughly competent to meet any emergency.

Liberty motors are made in units of which one, two or three may be used together, the heavy bombing planes requiring three. So powerful are the engines that three men are required to crank one. A combined jerk of the three husky men and the engine is off, with a roar, at full speed.



Glorious Days *in* Italy

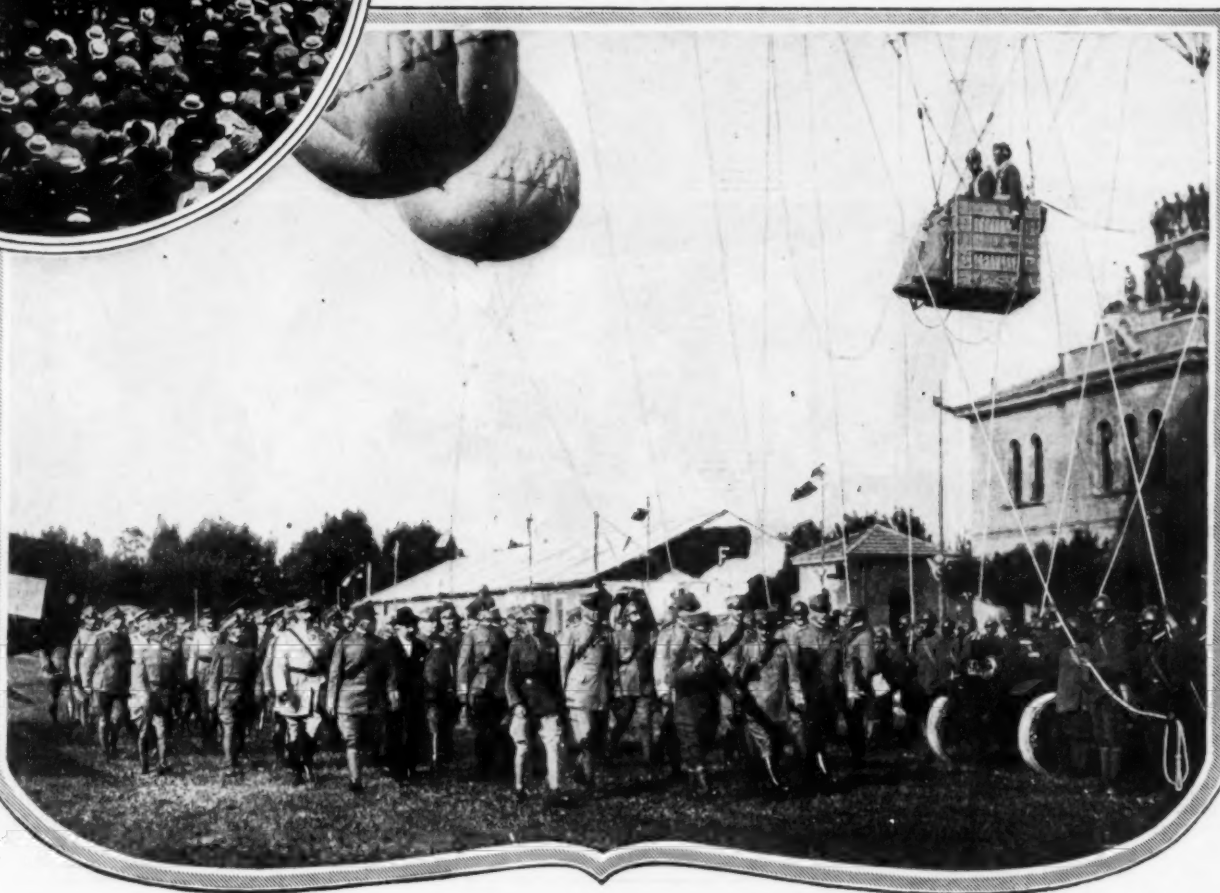
Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The King of Italy pins the War Cross on Major F. H. La Guardia, U. S. Air Service, for gallantry. Major La Guardia is a Congressman from New York City on leave of absence. In the recent election he was opposed by Scott Nearing, the social agitator now under indictment for violation of the Espionage Act. Behind Major La Guardia are other Americans.

American regimental band giving a concert on the Piazza San Marco, Venice, while the greatest multitude gathered there since the war began listens in appreciation. The soldiers were the guests of the city and the band's playing was the reception's feature.

Not so long ago, this picture at the right would have been taken for balloon day at the county fair or country circus, but in these war days one will not be astonished to learn that the Prince of Wales, the Duke D'Aosta, the King of Italy and General Diaz are on their way to a great reviewing stand.



A Brilliant Cluster of Musical Stars



Sophie Braslau, an American vocalist, who last year won wide reputation by carrying an opera at the Metropolitan to success after only a short study.



Zimbalist, the noted Russian violinist, who is to play on twelve occasions in New York.



Lambert Murphy, a fine tenor, to be heard in recitals and to appear with the New York Oratorio Society.



Madame Louise Homer, the famous American singer, who will be heard in opera at the Metropolitan and feature later the Philharmonic Society's program.



Lazaro, the rich-voiced Spanish tenor, who will be seen in opera at the Metropolitan, and scheduled for numerous recitals.



Mabel Garrison, an American member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, booked for appearance in opera and recitals and also with the New York Symphony Orchestra.



Florence Hinkle-Witherspoon, whose song-recitals have been deeply appreciated by many metropolitan audiences.



Alma Gluck, a charming singer. Roumanian by birth but now a thorough American, whose recitals will be, as in the past, among the most popular events of the season.



Reginald Werrenrath, baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with engagements for recitals and with the Oratorio Society.



Josef Hofmann, pianist, first heard in America thirty years ago, and whose recitals are still deemed among the most important in the musical world.



Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto, one of Iowa's brilliant daughters, who is a great favorite with concert patrons in the metropolis and other cities.



Yolanda Mero, pianist, who is a leading soloist with the New York Philharmonic Society, and always a winner of deserved applause.



Jascha Heifetz, a Russian who is in the front rank of violin virtuosos, and whose first appearance the present season delighted a large audience in New York.



HOW PEACE WILL REDISTRIBUTE THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE

A new map of Central Europe will be forthcoming from the pieces of the humbled and broken German and Austrian empires. President Wilson's fourteen points and the recognition of the Czechoslovaks among the Allies were portents of the changes in boundaries. No less significant was the meeting at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on October 23, of the accredited representatives of 60,000,000 oppressed people, when, on the same table in the same room where

the American Declaration of Independence was signed, a new Declaration of Independence was endorsed for the mid-European union of free peoples. The phraseology, borrowed from the American original of 1776, reasserts the rights of all people to freedom from autocracy. It is impossible to predict with certainty the boundaries of the new nations, but the map above indicates where lines may be drawn dividing the separate races. (Continued on opposite page)

Making Over the Office to Suit Mars

How American Offices are Being Made Over to Meet War-time Conditions and Shortage of Man-Power

By MAX HAMMOND



The drawers of the new file operate on a form of roller-bearings, which permit the opening of the drawers, even when heavily loaded, by a mere finger pull of the woman doing the work.

The blue-print has become highly important in all the manufacturing of munitions, building of ships, making of airplanes and all of the other paraphernalia of the great god Mars. Thus quantity filing has become the order of the day. A considerable portion of this quantity filing is made up of these drawings, blueprints and other such records and papers. These records are almost invaluable, for the loss of its complete master drawings would put almost any industry out of business until those



THE speeding up of production in our factories and the shortage of man-power due to the war have added greatly to the difficulties of operating American offices. To meet the emergency women have been substituting extensively for men called into the nation's service, and also improved office methods and equipment have been put into use, with excellent effect. Much more, however, remains to be done to offset fully the burdens imposed by war-time conditions.

Every new smoke stack that peers into the sky means somewhere a new office to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of that plant or factory. While women have been used to a large extent in offices they have not been used as largely as they will have to be to conserve man-power, nor as largely as they can be if proper appliances and devices are provided. The problem of today is not only a problem of breaking in women to take men's places, but further of finding and supplying the necessary equipment, that will permit of the universal use of women for this purpose, as well as increase the work per capita done by the men discarded by the God of War.

The paymaster of a big New York state manufacturing plant was drafted not long ago. His place is admirably filled today by a young woman, formerly his assistant, and she is actually using two less persons per week to handle the payroll work by the installation of a mechanical device for changing money. Down in Alabama a certain advertising department used many very large advertising cuts. Their filing had always been handled by a man on account of the heavy weight of the cuts. Losing their file clerk by draft, and his successor in the same way, they eventually tried out a woman. After a few days she quit, and several others followed in rapid succession. The lifting of the plates alone was almost a back-breaking job for a woman sufficiently educated to take care of the filing system, but when several of those plates were once placed in one of the old-time filing cabinet drawers it became a big man's job to open and close the drawer. This problem was eventually solved by discarding completely the old equipment and substituting in its place a new file.



In few offices is there a greater need for up to date equipment than in the offices of the War Department at Washington. Its business, never before approaching its present bulk, is distributed among various bureaus, each with its own duties and responsibilities. The cooperation of these bureaus and the speedy handling of the work of each calls for the best in office appliances and business methods. These photographs, which were taken in corners of the War Department's busy offices, show some of the devices in use. At the left a girl is tabulating statistical data. One of the myriad card catalogues required is shown at the right. Above is a part of the mimeographing room where manifold copies of statements and reports are prepared and duplicating is quickly and efficiently handled.

drawings could be replaced. In many cases this would take from six to eighteen months.

Before the humble drawing became such a factor in our modern high-speed quantity production it was filed in almost any old drawer, or in a tube, and in almost every case the filing cabinets were built to the ceiling on the dark side of the wall. Women simply can not handle the work with such equipment. They will not climb rickety ladders, nor do they care to handle dusty old papers. One firm has been of great help in solving this troublesome shortage of man-power by bringing out a filing rack about the height of an ordinary filing case, which provides a method of filing these invaluable drawings vertically, just as letters are filed in a regular letter file. This equipment needs no ladder, is dust-proof and is practically fire-proof.

Meeting Mars's pleasure in the office is, however, not only a problem of using women in place of men. Not long ago our Government appointed a pencil conservation commissioner, because of the prospect that before the war is over we shall face a pencil shortage. One firm in the pencil-sharpening field has published an interesting war-time suggestion showing the average number of turns in its device that would give a good

point on a lead pencil. Formerly clerks frequently put their lead pencils in the sharpener and kept right on turning, thus wasting much of the pencil. There is also coming more generally into use a newly patented lead pencil which uses ninety-odd per cent. of the lead, requires no pointing, and which saves all of the wood formerly used. The original cost of this device is more, but the saving is said to more than offset it.

Getting on with a reduced amount of ink is another war-time problem offices must face. Many firms are recommending the use of a certain type of fountain pens, and figures have been published showing a saving of several dollars a year over any other method of writing. A considerable further saving is made over the open inkwell, where the ink evaporates more quickly than it is actually used.

A big Eastern firm formerly used three men to handle its bookkeeping work. Today those men are all gone

and the work is done by two girls with the aid of a mechanical posting machine. This firm has further improved on the old-style method, for when they discarded their heavy bound books in favor of loose sheets they started the use of a regular letter file for filing ledger sheets. This letter file is mounted on a caster base and may be rolled into the vault at night and out in the morning.

Where the vault is a long way from the bookkeeping department even this labor-saving plan is productive of some waste effort. One corporation employing a large number of bookkeepers found that the time (total for all men) spent mornings and evenings going to and from the vault amounted to several hundreds of dollars a year. All this waste was eliminated, and the necessity of carting heavy bound books was eliminated, by furnishing each bookkeeper with a special desk built to house those books and records which he needed and no others. These desks being built of steel and other fire-proof materials have served a double purpose, at a greatly decreased cost.

The fire hazard in the ordinary office is much higher than many think. A certain firm of engineers, who had served one of our thriving Western cities from its inception, in order to protect invaluable (Continued on page 633)

HOW PEACE WILL REDISTRIBUTE THE TERRITORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Continued from page 620

Estonia, Livonia, Courland and Lithuania (1), (2), (3), (4) are part of Russia, now dominated by Germany. These may become independent or a part of a federated Russia. German Poland (5), with Russian Poland (6), may become a new Polish state, reaching to Danzig, on the Baltic Sea. That part of Little Russia and Galicia inhabited by the Ruthenians (7), (8) and Ukraine (16), now separated from Russia, are uncertain, but may be part of the new Russia. Czechoslovakia (9), as an independent state, will take Bohemia and Moravia out of Austria-Hungary. Luxembourg (10), now occupied by German troops, may become independent or be joined to Belgium. Alsace-Lorraine (11), always French in spirit though German territory for 47 years, will be returned to France. Italy Irredenta (12), held by Austria, will go to Italy. Yugoslav parts of Austria-Hungary (13) have rejected Emperor Charles's offer of autonomy within his

empire and have already declared their independence and begun their organization under a central committee, elected October 5. Hungary (14) probably will withdraw from Austria and be free. Transylvania (15), with Bessarabia (17), will probably form, with Rumania proper (18), a greater Rumania. Bulgaria (19) may remain the same, though she hopes for additional territory northward along the Black Sea. The fate of European Turkey (20) still hangs in the balance, but it is unlikely that the land will remain Turkish. The territory around the cities of Kavalla, Drama and Seres (21) ports of European Turkey, will probably be returned by Bulgaria to Greece. Serbia (22), with Macedonia to the south of her and Montenegro (24) as an outlet into the Adriatic Sea, will form a greater Yugoslav nation. For Albania (23) no certain fate can be predicted until the Allies have taken up the great task of reshaping Europe. Some of these changes, just now, seem to be only a few days away.

The Roll of Honor



Major William R. Wilson



Lt.-Col. Durward S. Wilson



Captain Carl B. Wilson



Major Frank W. Wilson



Walter B. Wilson, Jr.



Major Bascom L. Wilson

The Wilson family of Greenville, N. C., deserves the thanks of Congress for having contributed six brothers to the nation's service. Five are officers in the U. S. Army and a sixth is in the merchant marine training for officer's rank. Major William R. Wilson, West Point 1916, Lieut.-Colonel Durward S. Wilson, West Point 1910, are

in the infantry at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Captain Carl B. Wilson, 21st Infantry, West Point 1917, is at Camp Taliaferro, California; Major F. W. Wilson, Medical Corps, 5th Field Artillery, is in France; W. B. Wilson, Jr., is on the training ship *Governor Cobb*; Major B. L. Wilson, Medical Corps, is on the western front.



Mrs. Charles Meyer, of Cincinnati, is, as well as her husband, a native of Alsace-Lorraine and is the mother of six boys engaged in freedom's fight against the German Kaiser and his six sons. Three of the Meyer boys are in the army and three in the navy.



Mrs. A. W. Ashburn



Col. John C. Ashburn



Col. Percy M. Ashburn



Col. Thomas G. Ashburn

Mrs. A. W. Ashburn of Datavia, Ohio, is the mother of three colonels. Colonel John C. Ashburn is attached to the Adjutant-General's office in Washington; Colonel Percy M. Ashburn, Army Medical Corps, is in France; Colonel Thomas G. Ashburn, 324th Field Artillery, is also in service "over there."



First Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain, Marine Corps Aviator, recommended for the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor for downing five planes and disabling two on a flight with a British squadron in France, and for other brave deeds.



A. W. Baer



Lieut. Paul Baer



Arthur Baer

Three sons of A. E. Baer, Fort Wayne, Indiana, have been doing their bit for freedom. A. W. Baer served two years on a submarine and is a gun-sighter at the Washington Navy Yard; Lieut. Paul Baer, aviator, credited with nine Hun machines, was killed recently. Arthur Baer is a quartermaster on the cruiser *Charleston*.



Alvin H. Harris



William B. Harris



Marvin S. Harris

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin D. Harris of Newnan, Georgia, made the supreme sacrifice, a third has been wounded, and two others have registered. A. H. Harris, Marine Corps, died of wounds received in France; Corporal W. B. Harris, Marine Corps, was severely wounded; M. S. Harris, wagoner, was killed at Camp Wheeler, Ga.



Oscar O'Connor



Lawrence P. O'Connor



Edward O'Connor

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Connor, of San Francisco, have six sons in the service. Oscar O'Connor is in the aviation section, Army Signal Corps, at Camp Dix, Texas; Lawrence P. O'Connor joined the brave first Canadian contingent, was a prisoner eight months, and is now on duty at the American Consulate General, Paris; Edward



August J. O'Connor



Anthony W. O'Connor



Frank O'Connor

August J. O'Connor is in European waters on a submarine chaser; August J. O'Connor joined the Marines and is at Mare Island; Anthony W. O'Connor is a sergeant in the Marines at San Francisco and was formerly a captain in Carranza's army in Mexico; Frank O'Connor, also in the Marines, helped the Americans win at Château-Thierry.

Allied Arms Against Russian Chaos

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Photographer with the Allied Troops in Northern Asia



As saviors from the murderous Bolsheviks the Czecho-Slavs in their advance have been welcomed by the Russian peasants everywhere.



Vladivostok is Russia's most important naval and commercial port on the Pacific. The harbor is spacious and free from ice nine months in the year and is at present of the greatest importance to the Allies. An Allied vessel is seen at the dock, and another beyond. The eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway is here, which accounts for the commercial ranking of the city and for its vital part early in the war as a port of entry for war material. The city is well built and at the census of 1909 had a population of 91,500.

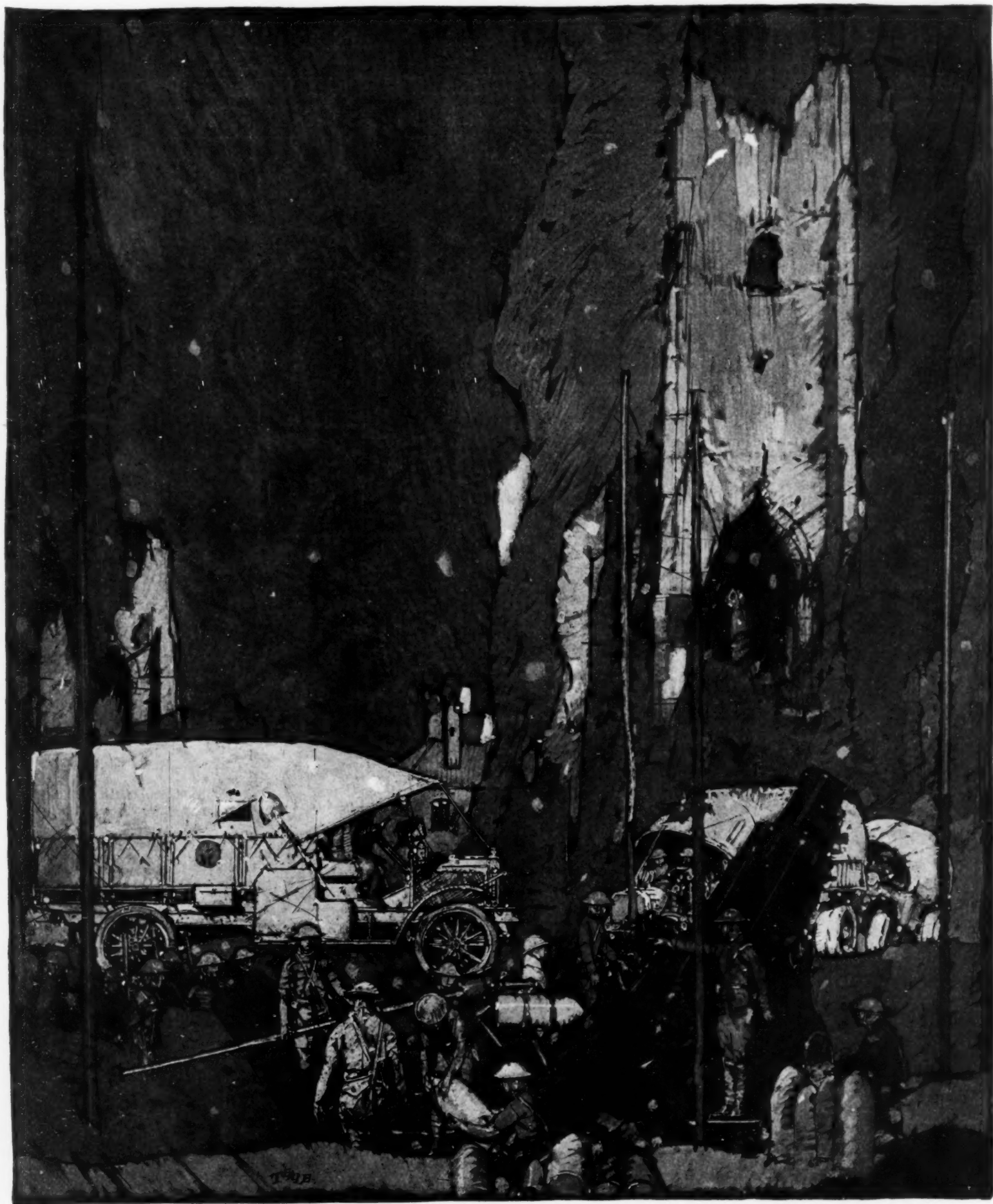
United in the determination to restore peace and order in Russia the diverse components of the Rainbow Guard march on. The number of different forces in this army is illustrated by the photograph, which caught Japanese sailors following Czech soldiers. The column included French, English and Americans as well.



In the tailor shop of a military train, Czech soldiers are repairing their torn uniforms on American-made sewing machines. Thus does American industry advance with the forces of civilization.



Wherever there are American doughboys, the old, reliable army mule must follow. Here is a faithful member of an American machine-gun section which is now operating in Vladivostok.



WHITE TRUCKS *have the* STAMINA

First in War

WHITE TRUCKS have won distinguished recognition in all the main theaters of war. Prolonged military service is a drastic test. It searches the very marrow of truck capacity and endurance. In the great emergencies of modern battle, motor transport furnishes the life blood of the armies, renewing and maintaining their fighting strength at widely distant points. Motor transport was

Essential in the Mexican Expedition

Indispensable to the Defense of Verdun

A Mainstay in the Battle of the Somme

A Foil to the Great German Offensive'last March.

These were but high points in a wide range of war service in which White Trucks, honored by a leading part, met every demand and measured up to the highest ideals of motor transport service.



In Mexico. On March 19th, 1916, five days after the order was received in Cleveland, a complete motor train of White Trucks reached Columbus, New Mexico, and crossed the border with rations and supplies for Casas Grande, the first of a chain of field bases established by General Pershing's army. The line of communication was rapidly extended

four hundred miles into a hostile and almost impassable country.

The first train was quickly followed by nineteen others, which day after day during the entire campaign operated with the utmost regularity over sharp, rocky trails, up steep grades, through deep sand and boggy morasses.

At the French and Russian Fronts. Over ten thousand White Trucks have been put into field service by the Allied armies abroad. During four years of warfare these trucks have stood up in a manner to merit the admiration and confidence of their military users. Order after order has been placed by the French and Russian Governments, based upon performance.

So satisfactory has been this performance that thousands of White Trucks were selected by the French General Staff, early in the war, to compose part of the Great Headquarters Reserve

—a high tribute to pay any equipment in a modern army. Should all other truck organizations or transport facilities fail, the Great Headquarters Reserve would stand in the breach.



And these trucks DID stand in the breach on several critical occasions. They took a vital part in the prolonged defense of Verdun—three thousand strong. They assisted in rushing 350,000 French troops to the front to stay the German onslaught last March, an achievement in speed and endurance which won for the truck personnel repeated citations for distinguished service in battle.

In This Country. In building and supplying the sixteen army cantonments, White Trucks performed surprising feats. At Camp Funston, for instance, three truck companies hauled three thousand freight car loads of material in ninety days and relieved a serious congestion. The loads varied from tooth picks to five-foot water mains and included 35,000,000 feet of timber. White Trucks are now hauling immense quantities of food, clothing and other supplies needed by the soldiers.

As a result of their military record, the demand for White Trucks in both the French and American armies has reached such proportions that the factory production is now devoted entirely to war work—100% production of the company's own truck product.

This record of war service visualizes the important part played by motor trucks in fighting at the front and in sustaining intense industrial effort at home. In sparsely settled Mexico, along trails which other vehicles had difficulty in traveling, motor trucks kept supplies following on the very heels of the advancing cavalry. In densely populated France, where railroads abound, motor trucks have been indispensable as an *additional* means of transport.

In this country war production might have broken down had there not been motor truck service to relieve the railroads. The war is bringing home to the American people, as nothing else could, the economic value of motor trucks and good roads, in peace and in war, as a vital link in our transportation system. It is thus evident that "The Road to Berlin begins in America."



The WHITE COMPANY, CLEVELAND



IN 1868 W. L. DOUGLAS WENT WEST AND LOCATED IN BLACK HAWK, COLO., A ROUGH AND READY PIONEERTOWN, WHERE HE CONTINUED HIS CHOSEN TRADE OF SHOE-MAKING.

STAMPING THE RETAIL PRICE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE FACTORY PROTECTS THE WEARER AGAINST UNREASONABLE PROFITS.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

BOYS SHOES Best in the World \$3.00 \$3.50

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 105 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

President W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY, 151 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON - MASS.

After Shaving

Hinds Honey and Almond Cream will make the skin soft and comfortable. 'Twill stop the smarting, heal the scraped or cut skin and even though you shave every day 'twill keep the face in fine condition. A few drops on the brush with the lather makes shaving easier. It prevents chapping.



SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Bath Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c., Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 39c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere, or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory.

A. S. HINDS, 252 West St., Portland, Maine



Re-pure the Link Renew the Fuse.

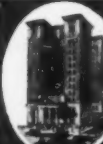
ECONOMY

renewable FUSES cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80%

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO. Winston and Orleans Sts. CHICAGO, U. S. A. Also Made in Canada at Montreal

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff

All druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c, Talcum 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."



BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

DISTANCE is no hindrance to saving money by mail at 4% interest with this large, safe bank which has been conducting a conservative savings bank business for 50 years. No matter where you live—send today for a copy of our interesting booklet "L."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$5,000,000.00 ASSETS OVER 65 MILLION DOLLARS.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Saving Four Billions a Year

OUR war expenses are appalling, our war appropriations for this year are thirty times the annual cost of our government before the war. The period of reconstruction in the United States will be a period of assessment and of stock-taking. People will look back to determine if the sums contributed in Liberty Loans and war taxes have been wasted. Also, they will demand insurance against future waste in our permanently increased national expenditures. A business-like budget system such as other nations have is the only instrumentality of providing this insurance. President Taft in a message transmitted to Congress January 17, 1912, said: "The United States is the only great nation whose Government is operated without a budget. The constitutional purpose of a budget is to make the Government responsive to public opinion and responsible for its acts. A budget should be the means of getting before the legislative branch, the press, and the people, a definite annual program of business to be financed; it should be a prospectus, both of revenues and expenditures; it should comprehend every relation of the Government to the people, whether with reference to the raising of revenues or the rendering of service."

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, endeavoring recently to fix the attention of the Senate upon the need for a business system of national finance, said: "Senator Aldrich some years ago startled the country by an announcement that the Government could be conducted for \$300,000,000 a year less than it was costing. At that time our appropriations ran at about one and one-half billions. In other words, there was one-fifth of waste and loss due to inefficiency. No one doubted the statement. If our expenditures for this fiscal year, outside of loans to the Allies, should amount to twenty billions, at the same ratio as suggested by Senator Aldrich, there could be saved some four billions this year. That figure seems startling, but certainly no one will doubt that there could be a saving of at least two billions dollars. That means a per capita saving of at least \$20. In other words, it is costing the people of the country to maintain the Government this year, with the slipshod methods and lack of any financial policy, at least \$20 per capita more than it would under some businesslike method of affairs."

What a Soldier Costs

Brigadier General R. E. Wood, the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, has a head for figures. He also has a full appreciation of the public's legitimate interest in every subject relating to the welfare and maintenance of the men in our armies. One of his recent contributions to the war's statistical data was a computation of the annual cost of a soldier to the Government. General Wood has already revealed that 20 sheep are required to clothe a soldier. Now he shows that it costs \$423.47 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.78 to equip and maintain one in the United States. The computation was arrived at as follows. Subsistence, figured at 60c. per day, amounts to \$251.85 overseas, and, figured at 52c. per day, amounts to \$189.80 in the United States. The cost of the initial equipment of a soldier in the United States is \$115.30.

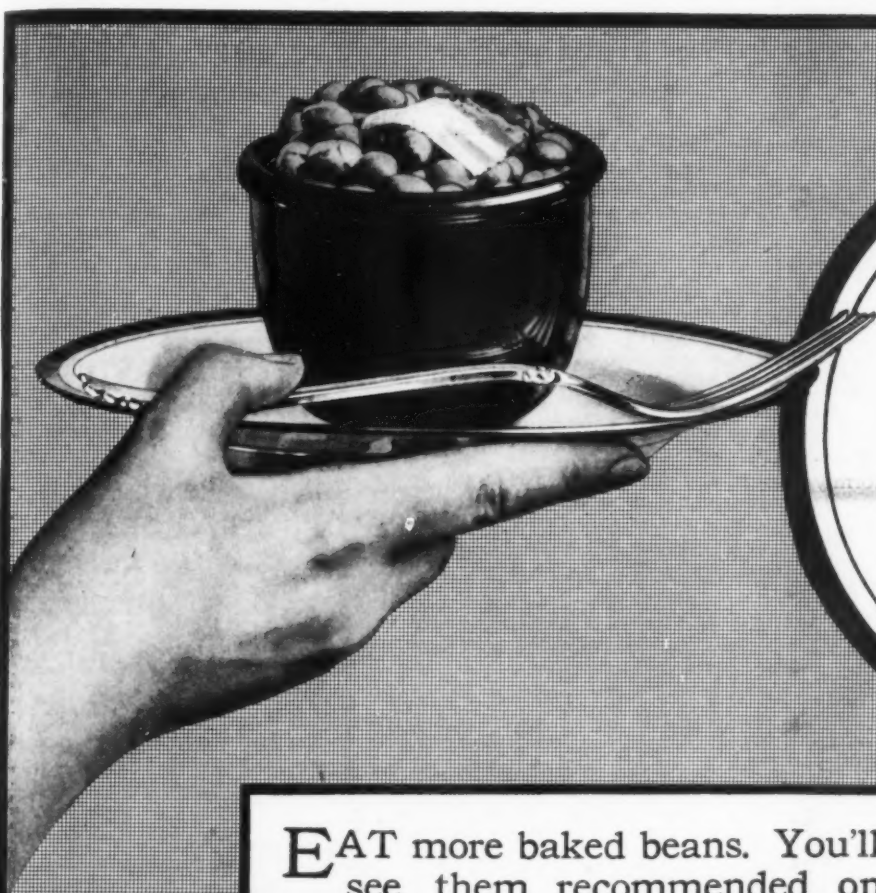
To this, additional equipment costing \$42.41 is added for overseas service. Of a soldier's equipment in the United States General Wood's figures show, \$75.80 worth is reclaimed or salvaged through the Conservation and Reclamation Division each year. Overseas only \$33.31 is reclaimed.

Looking Ahead to Peace

Reports from abroad reveal a highly intelligent appreciation in shipping circles of the needs and possibilities of adequate peace preparedness. News comes that the Cunard Line has effected an important agreement with the third largest steamship line of Tokyo. This Japanese line, which formerly was represented in London by the offices of the Southern Pacific Railway, is now to turn over its passenger representation in the Western Hemisphere to the Cunard Company. Shipping journals in Great Britain regard this as a significant development indicating far-reaching co-operation between the two great companies in developing the steamship business of the two hemispheres. The progressive Cunard Company is also establishing various new passenger and even freight agencies in America, notably at San Francisco, Atlanta, Ga., and Baltimore, evidently determined that the rich possibilities of peace times shall not go unreaped. That this comprehension of the new possibilities of the shipping industry is not confined to the British is revealed by a recent report concerning prospective amalgamation of large French shipping lines with a view to expanding their equipment and participation in after-the-war ocean carrying trade.

Getting the Troops Back Home

During the recent Liberty Loan campaign, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made the first official reference to the tremendous task and expense of getting the American Army back home after peace has been declared. The Secretary estimated that it would require at least seven months to transport our armies back, and said that in the meantime, of course, the troops would have to be provided for both in salaries and equipment. Our expeditionary force will number 3,000,000 men at least by the time peace is declared. They will have been transported to the other side under pressure through a period of nearly two years (this on the assumption that peace will be declared sometime before the spring of 1919). Mr. McAdoo's estimate is by no means highly conservative when he predicts that seven months will be required to bring our men back. Sacrifices will have to be demanded of our associates in the war if the work is to be accomplished in so short a period. There will be a natural desire on the part of all of the nations when peace comes to hasten the tasks of reconstruction and the rehabilitation of trade. There will be an inclination perhaps to hurry the return of all available tonnage to commercial uses. It will be the business of the American Government, after winning the war for the nations associated with us, to impress upon them the overwhelming need that they assist in every possible way, however great the sacrifice, in getting back to their home soil the men who turned the tide of battle. Our whole people will demand the greatest dispatch and energy in this work.



Eat
More
BAKED
Beans

EAT more baked beans. You'll see them recommended on every food conservation list.

Don't they look appetizing in their shining little dish, brown and flaky on top, just about bursting open with flavor? They're different from raw white beans.

"Cooked" tobacco is very different from "raw" tobacco, also—about ten times more appetizing. Try Lucky Strike Cigarette—it's toasted.

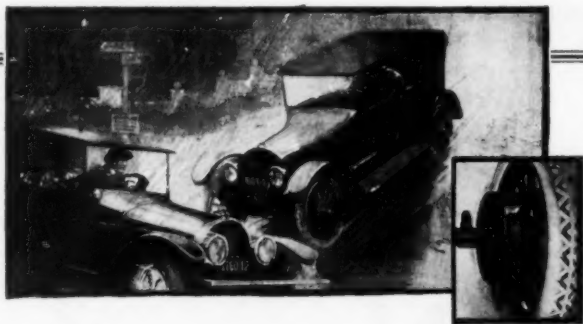
LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

It's
toasted

Save the tin-foil from
Lucky Strike Cigarettes
and give it to the Red Cross

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED





How moisture affects ordinary brake lining

DO your brakes take hold too quickly after the car has been out all day in a driving rain? If they do it is because the dampness has worked in, causing the brake lining to swell. Brakes that are swollen from moisture are never dependable. Today after a rain-storm they "grab" and take hold too quickly. Tomorrow, after they have dried out, they act more slowly. Brakes that swell from moisture wear out quickly.

Why Thermoid resists moisture

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining is Grapnalized—an exclusive process which resists

moisture, oil and gasoline. In addition to being Grapnalized, Thermoid is Hydraulic Compressed. This makes it uniformly hard.

Over 40% more material and 60% more labor are used in the manufacture of Thermoid than in any woven brake lining.

Support the Brake Inspection Movement and have your brakes inspected today.

Every foot of Thermoid is backed by Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.

Thermoid Rubber Company

Factory and Main
Offices:
Trenton, N. J.

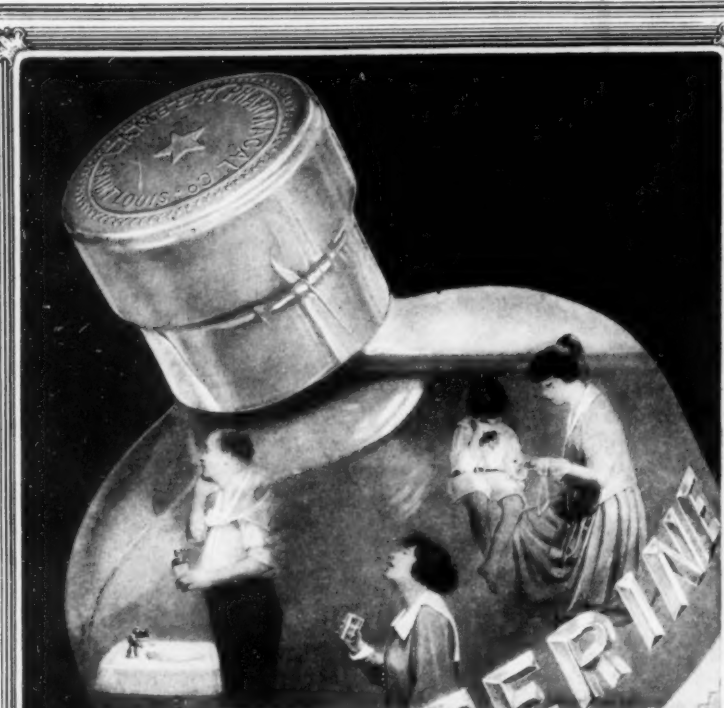
Thermoid Brake Inspection Chart

At speed of	A car should stop in
10 miles per hr.	9.2 ft.
15 "	20.8 "
20 "	37 "
25 "	58 "
30 "	83.3 "
35 "	104 "
40 "	148 "
50 "	231 "

Will your car do this?



Makers of "Thermoid Croilide Compound Casings" and "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints"



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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

GET OUT OF YOUR BOTTLE OF LISTERINE

—all there is in it for you. Not only as an emergency antiseptic, but in promoting oral and personal hygiene of the entire family. Its many uses are noted in booklet "Domestic Medicine." Send for a copy. Manufactured only by Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

The Melting-Pot

Owing to labor shortage, several hotels in New York and Boston have abolished theater party dinners.

There are being manufactured in England 2,500,000 uniforms for American soldiers fighting in France.

The Canadian Government has barred from the mails all printed matter issued by or in the interest of the I. W. W.

In Austria-Hungary pork has been selling at \$4.80 a pound, coffee at \$12, eggs at 40c. apiece, and sewing cotton at \$6 a spool.

Interest on the four Liberty Loans will impose an annual tax of about \$6 upon each of the 110,000,000 persons in the United States.

A sixty-eight-year-old man in Chicago was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment, his tenth term, for making spurious nickels and dimes.

Premier Pashitch of Serbia favors punishment of the Hun war criminals, including 130 leading professors of Germany who upheld inhuman methods of warfare.

Massachusetts officials have forbidden construction of signboards and billboards for private persons, as material and labor for these cannot be spared from war work.

The pay of the German soldier was raised some time ago to about twenty-four cents a day. Austrian soldiers have been compelled to fight on seven cents a day. American soldiers receive \$1 a day.

In the American Army in France the cigarette has taken the place of chewing-tobacco, the favorite of the "old" army. Nearly 6,000,000,000 cigarettes are being sent abroad monthly to our fighting men.

Over 40,000,000,000 cigarettes will be manufactured by American companies this year, a gain of 20% over 1917. It is said in Europe that for every million people 1,000,000,000 cigarettes are sold annually.

Three men in a Chicago shipbuilding yard on a Sunday drove 1,014 rivets, for which they received, at Sunday rates, \$162.24. The chief driver's share was \$64 and his two helpers divided the remainder.

For the next few years the winemakers of France must depend largely on California and New York for grapes. There is also a great business in sight in supplying France with trees and shrubs to replace the vast number destroyed by the Huns.

Forty-three cents a day will feed a soldier with a 4¼-pound ration of 27 articles. A soldier's uniform and four pairs of good shoes cost \$63.50. Deaths by disease in our army have averaged 8 to 1,000 men. In the Civil War the rate was 50 per 1,000.

Once a center of pacifism, Swarthmore, Pa., is now a hotbed of patriotism; 10% of its men are in the national service and its citizens of all creeds, including Friends, have enlisted in the militia. More than 90% of Swarthmore Quakers openly support the war.

In the Franco-German War, French statesmen appealed for peace in September, 1870. An armistice was granted on January 28, 1871. The preliminary peace terms were signed on February 26th, which in the end reduced the Prussian war indemnity from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

While oranges in some markets were selling at 25 cents apiece this fall, a thousand carloads of Mexican oranges beyond the border were ready for shipment to the United States if the Government would lift the embargo placed against Mexican oranges several years ago upon complaint of California growers.

A well-educated negro arrested at Dallas, Texas, was found to have sold, at \$5 each, to negroes in the draft, a large number of small packages containing pieces of lodestone, which were asserted to be "charms" that would keep a man from being drafted, or, if drafted and sent "over there," would insure his safe return home.

Let the people think!

Gum tenderness — a serious tooth-menace



FORHANS
FOR THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

FORMULA OF
Forhan's
NEW YORK CITY
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE
PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

It is true that four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-shrinkage, or Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). But many people even under thirty have Pyorrhea. Women, particularly after the baby comes, are peculiarly subject to Pyorrhea. At such time they cannot be too careful about their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences with tender gums, or with gum-bleeding, at tooth-brush time. Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame and then shrink. The teeth become exposed to decay at the base and tiny openings in the gums become the breeding places of disease germs which infect the joints—or tonsils—or cause other ailments.

Beware of that first gum tenderness! Try Forhan's for the gums. It positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No ordinary tooth paste will do this.

And Forhan's cleans teeth scientifically as well. Brush your teeth with it. It keeps the teeth white and free from tartar. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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All Druggists
FORHAN CO.
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Send for Trial Tube Free



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BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Final Collapse of Austria

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

NEARLY a year and a half ago I pointed out that Austria was the weak link in the Teutonic chain, and that when peace came the first break would come from Austria. At this writing the curtain has not fallen on the last scene, but the stage setting is complete. The Austrian armies are suffering defeat on the Italian front, but this is not the main cause for Austria's frantic appeals, first to America and finally to Italy, to obtain peace. It is the internal situation that renders so desperate Austria's plight. Austria-Hungary exists only in name. Kaiser Karl has not abdicated, but Hungary has declared her independence of Austria. The Czech National Committee is in full control of Prague and its authority is spreading rapidly throughout Bohemia. The world will shed no tears over the disintegration of the Dual Monarchy or the fall of the House of Hapsburg. History records little of credit to this dynasty, and the empire has never been a nation in the true sense of the word. The oppressed races that have been held in bondage by the empire have found at last a way to freedom, and the sympathy of the United States with their racial aspirations has had not a little to do with this result. Acting as the tool of Germany it was Austria-Hungary's impossible ultimatum to Serbia that precipitated the war, and it is but historical justice that Austria-Hungary should be the first to suffer the humiliation of defeat. Not only does Austria's surrender mark the end of the Dual Monarchy, it means also the end of Germany's Mitteleuropa dream and brings Germany by that much nearer to complete military defeat. The terms of the armistice have not at this writing been announced, but they will unquestionably follow the lines of the armistice imposed upon Bulgaria and insure to the Allies the use of Austrian territory and railroads for military purposes. This would expose South German and Bavarian frontiers to an advance of Allied troops, which are already in possession of the "Iron Gates" of the Danube. The Berlin *Vorwaerts* says that further bloodshed is useless. Germany's attitude toward the armistice decided upon by Foch will reveal whether she accepts defeat as inevitable or hopes to gain better terms by fighting a few months longer.

More Secret Diplomacy

In view of President Wilson's advocacy of open diplomacy it is rather surprising to find the State Department declining to publish a note received from Germany October 30 on the ground that the note was sent merely for propaganda purposes. This is the view held by many concerning all of Germany's notes. In the light of the first paragraph of the fourteen points of last January declaring for "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at," and for diplomacy that "shall proceed always frankly and in the public view," the public naturally expects to be given all notes as they are received. It is intimated that the note continues the discussion of previous communications on the subject of the democratization of Germany. As I pointed out last week the President's reference of the entire question of an armistice to the Allied Governments and military commanders precluded a further discussion on that point, but the basing of this reference on the ground of Germany's protestations that her Government had already become representative gave Berlin just the opportunity desired for continuing the discussion. Unquestionably a large majority of the American people are impatient over a prolonged discussion with Germany. They feel that her first proposal should have been met with a clear-cut demand to surrender. The people share the feeling of our army that the

surest way to smash militarism is to inflict decisive defeat upon the German armies. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, who is said to reflect accurately the views of the White House, says the President is impatient with those who argue that there should be no talking at all but only fighting. "The President believes," says he, "the ends of the Allies can as well be accomplished by political revolution inside of Germany which shall punish the culprits who started this war and bring reparation, but shall also set up a democratic government in Germany that can be admitted into a League of Nations." My criticism of the President's purpose, as interpreted by Mr. Lawrence of the *Post*, is that the quickest and most certain way to bring about political revolution in Germany is through military defeat. Germany's leading democrats, now exiled in Switzerland, have repeatedly said there will be no democracy in Germany until the army has suffered defeat. It is the succession of military defeats since July 18 that has spurred Germany to strive for peace. If the military situation were by any chance reversed, the German Government and people would react to it over night, peace notes would be thrown into the scrap basket, and talk of a democratic government would cease. The internal situation of Germany is admittedly bad. The retirement of Ludendorff is quite as significant as the reports that the Kaiser says he will be ready to abdicate if it should be necessary for Germany's future. Germany is suffering from a shortage of certain essentials for carrying on the war, and the unrest of the people and the democratic spirit are on the increase. The thing that has produced this condition is the steady defeats of the past four months, not the diplomatic exchange of notes. Senator Lodge is quoted as saying the war will be over in a few weeks. This is possible. Germany is cracking under the strain and the war may end as suddenly as it began. The way to end militarism is to keep fighting until the German General Staff raises the white flag.

The Fourteen Points

The fourteen points continue to be a storm center. We have the unusual spectacle of the enemy saying, at least, that he accepts them, while America and her allies are not sure they can accept them without amendment. I believe that one point alone is necessary—the bayonet point. The President himself told Austria-Hungary that the paragraph relating to the peoples of that empire was now out of date. May there not be other paragraphs that need revision or explanation? The sea is as important as the land to Great Britain, and the English are worried over what the President means by "freedom of the seas." American questioning centers particularly about the paragraph calling for "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality in trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace." The President's explanation, that while every nation would be free to determine its economic policy such policy must be the same for all nations, has not seemed to some to guarantee to a nation its full right to protect its industries and trade against unjust discrimination by another power. Senator Lodge, one of the chief critics of the President, has expressed himself as favoring five of the fourteen paragraphs. These five concern Belgium, invaded French territory and Alsace-Lorraine, the readjustment of the Italian frontier and the Balkan States. An ominous feature of the peace talk is the little that is said about Russia. Are America and the Allies giving enough attention to Russia in preparing the terms of peace?



They Shoot Puffed Grains From Guns

Yes, that's a curious fact.

These thin, flimsy bubbles—the daintiest grain foods in existence—are created in that way.

Sealed in those guns, the grains are subjected to an hour of fearful heat. The moisture in each food cell is thus changed to steam. Then the guns are shot, the steam explodes. Every food cell is blasted to pieces.

The grains come out as airy globules, flaky and toasted, puffed to eight times normal size.

Not Merely To Delight You

But this whole process serves a scientific purpose. It was invented by Prof. A. P. Anderson. And the object is to fit the food cells to digest.

Each kernel of grain contains millions of food cells. Ordinary cooking doesn't break half of them. This gun-shooting method is the only way known to break all of them.

Remember that. These flavory, fragile bubble grains seem like food confections. But they are whole wheat, whole rice or corn hearts made so digestible that every atom feeds.

It's the ideal way to serve these grain foods, as well as the most enticing. Every child should get them every day.

Puffed Wheat being a whole-wheat product, no substitute need be bought with it.

Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice

Corn Puffs

All Bubble Grains

Each 15c Except in Far West

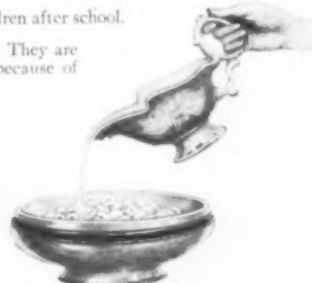
In these sugar-saving times a good way to serve them is with melted butter. Or in bowls of milk. Mix them with your fruits. Scatter in your soups.

Crisp and lightly butter for hungry children after school.

These are more than breakfast cereals. They are ideal bedtime and between-meal foods, because of their ease of digestion.



Float in Milk



Serve with Butter

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(2027)



How To Do Your Christmas Shopping in 10 Minutes

There must be a great deal of Christmas feeling this year (as usual) but not very much Christmas fuss.

The government has not asked us to conserve Christmas. There is plenty to go 'round. The government has simply hinted that we get the minimum Christmas effect this year with the minimum Christmas strain—on other people and on ourselves.

Now Judge has a plan by which you can handle your whole Christmas in 10 minutes—a very fine idea—which is perhaps the only solution to the Christmas problem this year.

If this idea does not strike you favorably, Judge gives up your case,

and you will have to use your own ingenuity in regard to Christmas—a pitfall against which Judge warns you.

Judge's plan is this:

First, make a list of the folks on whom you want to spend five dollars and tell us to send Judge to them for one year. Then make a list of folks on whom you want to spend a dollar (though you may love 'em as much or more than the others) and tell us to send Judge to them for 13 issues. Give addresses. (And, oh yes, include a check or something to cover the total.)

Soldiers and Sailors

If any on the dollar list are soldiers or sailors, be sure to say so, for Judge, in that case, will send 20 issues instead of 13—a special deal Judge is giving to boys in the service.

The Happy Medium

JUDGE, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City

All Right,
Judge:

225 Fifth Avenue
New York City

I accept your offer—
one year for \$5.00 or
three months for \$1.00. It
is understood that you send
me Judge beginning with the
current issue. I enclose \$.....
(or) send me a bill at a later date.
(Canadian \$5.50, foreign \$6.00.)

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....



Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by
DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. A splendid opportunity presents itself as the result of the recent rapid march of events for a geographical study based upon the map on p. 620. The map can be made a live proposition supplementing it with pictures of some of the peoples concerned and a study of their history and customs. The map illustrates the practical problem of applying our war aims to the actual situation. The war problem presented by the aircraft situation is most timely in view of Mr. Hughes's report of his investigation of the large expenses incurred and the delay in our program. This was reported in full in the papers of Nov. 1.

How Peace Will Redistribute the Territory of Central Europe, p. 620. What do you regard as the greatest obstacles overcome in redistributing this territory? What seems to have determined the political boundaries of the countries shown here? How closely do they follow lines of race or race groups? How many different peoples are represented on the map? How distinct are they? How closely should State boundaries follow those of race in this part of Europe? Read President Wilson's proposals and note how they apply to these problems. Could Emperor Charles's proposal of four States be realized? Judged by the progress of events, how will these boundaries be changed? Look up the history of the different States represented here (for example, Hungary) and note why the boundaries have not followed racial divisions. An interesting book has just appeared containing a great deal of information about these racial problems, profusely illustrated by maps, Stoddard and Frank, *Stakes of the War* (Century). Read Mr. Griffin's *Week of the War*, p. 632, and explain his reference to "Austria disintegrating into its component parts." How much of the map would the Mitteleuropa scheme include? How much of this region was included in Napoleon's empire? How does the map emphasize the danger that the Allied governments "will not have a responsible government with which to deal"? (See Dr. Strayer's article, p. 629.)

Liberty Is in the Very Air in Europe; Winning the War From the Clouds, pp. 616-617. What are the great problems now connected with the Liberty Motors and their use as shown here? What were the earlier problems to be solved? Discuss this whole problem as an illustration of what America faced in the way of war preparations and the successful way in which the problem was met. What are the superior merits of these motors, as shown here? What part have aircraft played in the recent successes? The adventures of Norman Hall, an American aviator, who was captured by the Germans in a fall behind the lines, would furnish interesting reading in this connection. See his *High Adventure* (Houghton).

No Armor Can Save Them Now, p. 615. Describe this armor and compare it with that worn by the medieval knights. What preparations have the Allies made to arm their soldiers? Why did armies abandon the use of armor as military service became more universal? Why might it be considered typically "German." Give all the reasons why armor cannot "save them now." (A résumé of military operations is suggested.)

Cover. What official corresponds to this officer in your community? How im-

DURAND STEEL RACKS

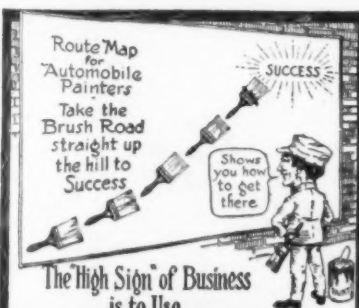


DURAND Steel Racks are made accurately to specifications, and are easily erected because all parts are adjustable and absolutely true.

All shelving can be quickly adjusted without tools, to meet any temporary conditions. This means economy in storage space as well as efficiency and system.

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1570 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. 970 Vanderbilt Bldg.
Chicago New York



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portant are his duties? Would they be equally important in this country? Why? What great differences between this country and France are emphasized by this picture? France has been described as a "bureaucratic republic." How would it differ from our form of government? To what extent is the problem of government in this country a city problem? A village problem? How about France? (Study a map of France in answering this question.) Read Macy and Gannaway, *Comparative Free Governments* (Macmillan).

The Prussian Mind

*I am the Prussian mind. I stand
All isolate—an isle of sand—
A place remote upon the sea
Of mortal man's mentality.*

*I am at once a servile thing
And brutish force all-mastering.
I serve the State—which is above
All Deity—no greater love
I know—obey no other laws
Save those that speak the Prussian cause.
For this I killed the part of me
That once I called the heart of me,
For this I conquer, loot and rape—
I am a beast in human shape.
I draw and torture for the State,
I hold no oath inviolate,
I butcher and I crucify,
And by the selfsame token I
Return remorseless, conscience-free,
To love of wife and family.
I know not Justice—only Might—
I only know that Force makes Right.
I serve the State—which teaches me
A nobler motive can not be
Within a soldier's bosom pent
Than conquest and aggrandizement.
How Nations can go forth to war
For those oppressed—and nothing more,
And why for Justice men fight men,
Is far beyond my Prussian ken.*

*I am the Prussian mind. I stand
All isolate—an isle of sand—
A place remote upon the sea
Of mortal man's mentality.*

ANTHONY EUWER.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals
Astor	Little Simplicity	Musical play
Belasco	Tiger, Tiger!	Frances Starr
Booth	Be Calm, Camilla	Delightful whimsicality
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Music by leading organizations and soloists, and New-man travel talks
Central	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play
Century	Freedom	Patriotic spectacle
Cohan	Head Over Heels	Mizzi in rollicking show
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play
Comedy	An Ideal Husband	Oscar Wilde comedy
Cort	Fiddlers Three	Bright operetta
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	New comedy
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Light comedy
Eltinge	Under Orders	Play with only two actors
Empire	The Saving Grace	Cyril Maude in comedy
48th Street	The Big Chance	Willard Mack melodrama
44th Street	Classical	Robert Mantell
Gaiety	Lightning	Delightful character play
Globe	The Canary	Musical comedy
Greenwich Village	The Better Ole	Bairnsfather humor
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Liberty	Gloriana	Comedy with music by Friuli
Longacre	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in farce
Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kiddies
Lyric	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Manhattan	Purple	David Warfield
Miller	The Auctioneer	Ruth Chatterton in comedy
New Amsterdam	Perkins	Brisk musical show
Park	The Girl Behind the Gun	Good singers in repertory
Playhouse	Opera Comique	English romance
Plymouth	Peter's Mother	Talbot drama
Republic	Redemption	War melodrama
Selwyn	Where Poppies Bloom	Jane Cowl in gay comedy
Shubert	Information, Please	Secure to the "Blue Bird"
39th Street	The Betrothal	Drama of today
Vanderbilt	The Long Dash	Leo Ditrichstein
Vieux Colombier	The Matinee Hero	Fine acting in French
	Craquebille	

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED		
Bijou	Sleeping Partners	French spice
Broadhurst	Ladies First	Nora Bayes in musical show
Casino	Sometime	Tuneful operetta
Harris	The Riddle: Woman	Bertha Kalich
Winter Garden	Sinbad	Al Jolson and last year's success

How I Raised My Earnings from \$30 to \$1000 a Week

The Story of a Young Man's Remarkable Rise, as Told by Himself.

THREE YEARS AGO I was earning \$30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. Today my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a \$25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my earnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education and to convince my readers that there is only one reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to earn more. Then I read somewhere that but few millionaires ever went to college. Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of the night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to discover myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about the will. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will power. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the simple exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

I understand that Professor Haddock's lessons, rules, and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn., and that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth \$3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publishers' risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 200,000 owners who have read, used and praised "Power of Will" are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 47-T Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

PELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY
47-T Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit \$3 or return the book in 5 days.

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Never mind how *strong* you are. The boss is looking for *brains*, not *brawn*.

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A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN



So rapidly are events occurring and new conditions developing in Europe that any map, attempting to locate the centers of turmoil and revolution, is accurately reliable only for a short time. This map indicates the places of unrest and points of military importance which, at the time of going to press, were most in the news.

DURING the past few weeks we have been passing through one of the most crucial periods of history. The political and economic collapse of the Central Powers has put an end to their effective military resistance everywhere except on the western front, and even there signs are not wanting that we are at the beginning of the end. The retreating German armies still fight doggedly on, but they as well as the German people now realize that it is a hopeless fight, and the home front is crumbling even more rapidly than the military lines. For Germany it is now merely a question of fighting on to obtain the best possible terms—and that these will amount to unconditional surrender there now seems no doubt. Turkey is out of the war and Austria-Hungary is disintegrating into its component parts. The Italians with their British and French allies took the offensive on Oct. 24th, and having crossed the Piave River swept the Austrians before them in such disorganized defeat that by Oct. 20th the enemy was pleading for an armistice on virtually any terms. By this time the Austrians had already lost over 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns and were in full flight toward the line of the Tagliamento, while 15 other divisions were in a desperate situation with their line of retreat cut off. Coincident with this disaster great revolutionary movements occurred in both Vienna and Buda-pest where troops joined with the populace and parliamentary leaders in proclaiming republics. The revolutionary Czech National Committee had already established its power in Prague and most of Bohemia. A similar movement was in progress in Croatia, and it was reported that the Czechoslovak Council of State had decided to establish its capital at Pressburg on the River Danube. At the same time Serbian troops were rapidly approaching Belgrade following upon the heels of retreating German and Austrian units which had practically ceased to offer any effective resistance. British troops operating from Syria and Mesopotamia had occupied Aleppo and defeated and captured the Turkish army opposing the advance up the Tigris, when it was announced that Turkey had been granted an armistice on terms amounting to unconditional surrender. The forts along the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are to be

surrendered and this will permit the Allied fleet to deal promptly and effectively with the German-controlled ships in the Black Sea, so that a way will soon be cleared to the ports of southern Russia. Under the circumstances the few German troops still remaining in Russia and Roumania were being withdrawn as fast as possible. We are witnessing, therefore, nothing less than the complete collapse of Mitteleuropa, that grandiose empire of the Hohenzollerns that on the map looked so vastly impressive only a few short weeks ago. In these pages last summer we likened Mitteleuropa to Napoleon's empire and ventured to predict that just as Napoleon's empire fell like a house of cards when once he lost the prestige of military success, so too would the Hohenzollern conquests swiftly disintegrate in the shadow of disaster and defeat.

Germany, Isolated, in Helpless Situation

Germany, thus isolated and deserted by her allies, is in a hopeless situation. It is, indeed, rather remarkable that the morale of the German armies has held up so well in the face of this universal débacle behind their lines. Only on the western front at this writing was there anything approaching effective resistance to the advance of the Allied armies. For the time being that advance had slowed down somewhat, doubtless chiefly because it had outrun its supply system, and the Germans appeared to be preparing for a temporary stand somewhere along the line of the Meuse and the Schelde. In the meantime the political and military leaders of the Allies, in consultation with American representatives, were in practically continuous session in Paris and Versailles considering the German request for an armistice. There is no doubt that such an armistice, if granted, will be tantamount to terms of unconditional surrender. Germany will have to agree to conditions that will make it impossible for her to renew the war, whether or not she is satisfied with the result of the peace conference that would naturally follow an armistice. It will be difficult for German pride to agree to such conditions, and there is always the possibility that Germany will elect to continue the struggle single-handed against hope.

Continued on page 638



JAMES H. HARE
Staff War Photographer Climbing the Alps

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Highest Cash Prices Paid for discarded gold jewelry (old or new). Gold Crowns, Bridges, Watches, Diamonds, Platinum or Silver—We pay up to \$35.00 per set for old false teeth (broken or not). Prompt remittance—Packages returned at our expense if our offer is refused. We solicit shipments by mail or express from general public as well as dentists and jewelers. Send for latest catalog of new jewelry. United States Smelting Wks., Inc., 397 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cash for Old False Teeth (broken or not). We pay up to \$35.00 per set, also highest prices for Bridges, Crowns, Watches, Diamonds, Old Gold, Silver and Platinum. Send now and receive cash by return mail, your goods returned at our expense, if price is unsatisfactory. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Dept. 27, 2007 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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We will Build Your Home on a Rich Farm within twelve miles of Jacksonville and you pay for it at the rate of \$5.00 monthly. Write today for full particulars. Jax Heights, Jacksonville, Fla.

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Advertising in This Column costs \$2.25 a line; 15% discount is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines.

Making Over the Office to Suit Mars

Continued from page 621

records, built a completely fire-proofed building, with tile walls and roof, steel trim, wire glassed windows, and other devices for fighting fire. They set this building more than a hundred feet from any other and believed they had solved the problem. They made the mistake, however, of filling this practically 100 per cent. fire-proof building with inflammable material. A fire within the building itself burned almost all of the records. Had they outfitted completely with fire-resisting equipment within the office this could not have occurred.

Making over the office to meet war-time conditions has brought into vogue many office appliances and devices not heretofore considered the thing. For instance, many firms are now using a special type of envelope with a window in the front which eliminates the necessity of addressing the envelope. This little scheme saves time and money by eliminating the addressing of an envelope and makes it impossible to misdirect an envelope. In handling a large volume of correspondence in the ordinary way, envelopes may be addressed Newark, N. J., when they should have been addressed to Newark, N. Y., to say nothing of typographical errors, getting a letter in the wrong envelope and so on. The American Forestry Association, which has tested the plan, advises business men to write the carbon copies of answers on the backs of letters received. This, it says, will cut filing costs and prevent cluttering up of files, besides conserving millions of dollars' worth of paper.

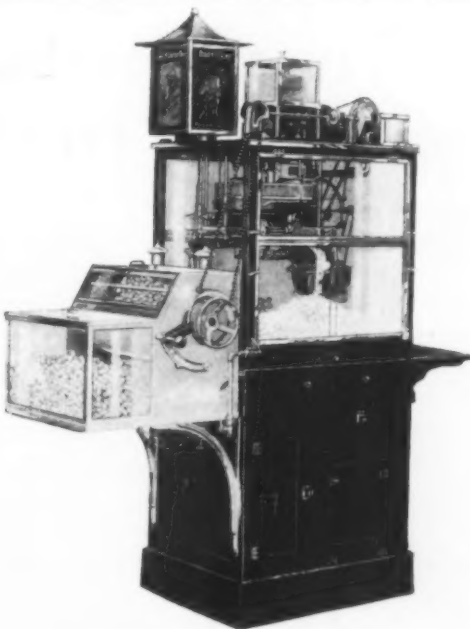
Handling the payrolls for plants largely speeded by war production has also been a problem. This has been met in many cases, with a big saving in man-power, by certain types of machines originally designed for handling of addresses in duplicates, but now adapted for this purpose. The workers' clock cards may be thus run off in a few moments and the actual payroll sheets may be duplicated with very little time and effort.

With a 50 per cent. increase in the cost of stamps for first-class mail there have come more and more into use mechanical devices for registering, counting and affixing stamps. The problem of getting competent office boys is acute in these days, and peculiarly tied with the handling of stamps. Frequently changing boys has caused losses of stamps, which can be easily done away with by adopting one of these stamp devices. Also to help out the shortage of office boys in many cases firms are installing mechanical forms of messenger service, with excellent results in saving time and money.

Summing up the situation, the problem becomes an individual one in each case. There is no denying that mechanical devices and modern equipment can help any office make itself over on a war-time basis, but no rules can be laid down that apply in all instances. Those in charge of offices should call in experts in office planning and management, and act upon their counsel.

That this work is well worth doing is shown by an announcement made by a specialist in office management. This firm offers a written guarantee that where the office force is from two to nine persons it will save 10 per cent. of the time; where from ten to twenty-four, 15 per cent. of the payroll; twenty-five to ninety-nine, 17 per cent.; and where over one hundred up to one thousand, 20 per cent. of the payroll.

Making over the office to please Mars thus not only accomplishes a patriotic purpose, but becomes a paying investment as well. The office is only another locality which the war has effected, and there, as elsewhere, its final readjustment will undoubtedly be better.



Can You Use \$600 to \$3,120 Extra Profits?

Storekeepers and Exhibitors Please Answer

It doesn't cost you anything but a postage stamp to have us send our merchandising survey and estimate the money you can make in your location from the Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine.

Not in all mercantile history does inventive genius appear to have given storekeepers and exhibitors a mechanical aid that attracts such astonishing trade and earns such profits. Thousands of Butter-Kist Machines are paying their owners \$600 to \$3,120 clear per year. Not only that, but are stimulating sales of all other merchandise around them.

W. O. Hopkins of Indiana, for example, found that his magazine business leaped ahead 97 per cent the first year he installed the Butter-Kist Machine. And by actual count he made 49,015 sales of Butter-Kist Pop Corn besides.

Mark well that this was *extra* trade this merchant would have missed (as many stores miss) without this power plant of new-found profits.

BUTTER-KIST Pop Corn Machine

Makes a little waste space 26 x 32 inches pay five times as much profit per sq. ft. as anything known to trade.

And it meets the nation's economic need because it runs itself—requires no extra man-power. More patriots than ever are eating pop corn now because it contains no wheat or sugar.

A government bulletin says pop corn is very close to wheat in food value. It contains a high percentage of calories that supply the body with energy and heat.

Everyone loves pop corn—Butter-Kist most of all because of its *toasty flavor* that no other pop corn has.

Read What Storekeepers and Exhibitors Say:
"Have had our machine over 3 years and have taken in more than \$10,000 on pop corn and peanuts." Bloomington, Ill., Pop. 25,768.

"Profits derived from Butter-Kist machine first 12 months paid for machine and bought me a \$1,200 automobile besides." El Paso, Tex., Pop. 36,000.
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Used and praised by confectioners, druggists, theatres, variety stores, grocers, bakeries, restaurants, stationers, department stores, cigar stores, billiard parlors, florists, commissaries, etc., in cities and towns of all sizes from 400 population up to the largest.

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The Great Get-Together

Continued from page 613

In the parkway an old Frenchman was on his knees beside a flower-bed, taking out the withered blossoms of the dead season and putting in new plants. Beside him an old friend was giving the benches a fresh coat of paint. They, too, saluted and then went about their work as methodically as if it were 1908, instead of 1918. Americans see these evidences of war and evidences of peace in constant contrast in France today.

All France is like that. Around the statues of one of the fountains in Paris sandbags have been piled to protect them from the air-raids. And through the mesh of the burlap has sprouted the bright green foliage of the poppy.

That is France. No power on earth can stifle her spirit.

Every morning the women of Paris go about their task of keeping their city clean. They take their great fagot brooms to the sidewalks, turn on the little hydrants which send a tiny stream rushing along the gutters, and then, damming the current with their mops, scour their pavements, dip their brooms in the water and scour again until their sidewalks fairly gleam.

On the underground railway Americans see French women at work again. They are the guards, immaculate in their smart blue uniforms with a touch of white at their throats and their hair exquisitely brushed up under their jaunty service caps. Here and there you see one with a plain gold brooch containing the photograph of a French soldier, perhaps bordered with a narrow band of black.

A more self-respecting, competent set of workers it would be difficult to find. They toot their little horns and swing themselves aboard their cars, often after the train has gathered speed, with all the assurance of seasoned operators. They punch your ticket with the gentlest murmur of “*Merci!*” and if you ask for directions at the transfer points they are quick and eager to be helpful.

In the big shops you see this same type of woman. She is the essence of courtesy when she speaks to her customer or to the other clerks. She says, “*S'il vous plait, madame,*” when she asks the girl next to her to hand her something, and she says “*Merci, madame,*” when the favor has been done.

American boys have been quick to see the attitude which the poilus have toward the women of France. This is not to say that there is no social problem. But the Government's figures show how amazingly well it is being met. The point is that the coming of the American Army has not been a scourge upon France. Far from it.

All along the boulevards you see little groups of American boys and French girls laughing and talking in the most harmless of flirtations. Somehow they manage to make themselves understood, and they have a great time at it. Think what it means to a farmer's son from the Middle West, for example, a boy who four years ago, or perhaps even six months ago, had never been out of his own township! Today he is a part of an army on foreign soil, but an army which has already established a firm reputation for good behavior.

He is hungry for information about the part of France in which he is quartered. He is asking questions and having them answered. The Y. M. C. A. has organized a whole department of prominent American educators to arrange and spread through the huts the courses in history and civics and geography which the soldier is demanding. He is storing up a great fund of facts which he will take back home to Iowa, to New Hampshire, to Montana, to Tennessee.

Anything French is going to have a familiar sound or look to him. Many



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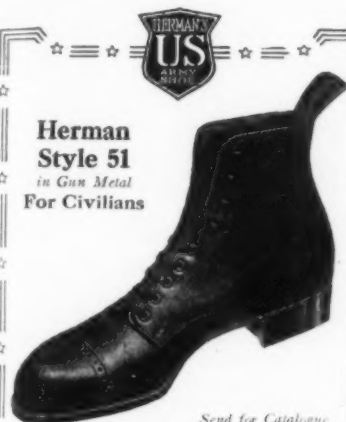
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boys are already planning to come back to France after the war. Some of them want to stay. A grimy youth with overalls over his uniform stood on a station platform in an interior city.

"I'm going to take a freight out of here at twenty minutes past fourteen, whenever that is," he said. "Oh, sure! They got me railroading over here, too. Well, that's my line. I was brakeman, fireman and engineer on the Pennsy at home for seven years. Might as well be doing it here, too. Don't know's I'll ever go back. Might as well be in one place as another. Besides, I like it here. It's such a neat-looking country. They've even got pretty weeds alongside the track!"

Somewhere deep in their hearts Americans have an instinctive love of beauty, and in France their surroundings stir that love and draw them closer to the French. An American nurse stationed just behind the front wrote to a friend:

"I am happier out here than I have been for ages. The little houses are so tiny and so quaint that I imagine fairies live in them, and the whole atmosphere of the place is fanciful—all except the flying Berthas and Fritz."

In a certain city there is a rose garden kept by a half-crippled old Frenchman and his buxom wife whose cheeks are like little russet apples. They live in a cottage at the foot of a long, straight path bordered by trellises on which they have trained their glorious flowers. Along the ground at intervals are small metal scrolls upon which the old gardener has lettered little mottoes.

"A garden without roses," runs one, "is like a house without windows."

Another is: "The grave of a child planted with white roses is pleasing to God and rejoices the angels."

"In the beginning," says a third, "God created woman. Then, to give her pleasure, he gave her the rose."

In the long twilights, after their early suppers, you see American soldiers strolling through this garden, reading the texts, breathing the fragrance of the flowers, helping the old people with their watering and hearing them sadly explain that it has been necessary, since the war began, to tear up many of their roses to make room for potatoes. Well, what would you do, they ask, with food costing what it does? *C'est la guerre!*

On a common ground of admiration for courage the French and Americans meet. An American boy loves to grumble, of course. They say that an army which didn't kick would be an army which wouldn't fight. But put an American boy into a really tough situation and watch him.

A French officer was going through a hospital where there was a boy who had lost an arm and most of a leg.

"Well, my son, you got your share, didn't you?" exclaimed the officer.

"Yes," said the Yank. "But, thank God, I still got my health and strength!" And he meant it!

The Americans are constantly observing the courage of the French wounded and the French are just as eager to marvel at the American soldier who never whimpers.

So you have two great peoples who haven't known enough about each other in the past—getting closer and closer together because each one is discovering in the other the very qualities that it most admires.

With the Americans it is difficult to say whether the stronger feeling is admiration for the record of the French or determination to take up the burden. It is a humble feeling, a big brotherly feeling, a feeling of profound respect and a desire to serve.

Americans in France will long remember that on the third of July the French flag flew as usual from the top of the Eiffel Tower, but on the morning of the Fourth it was the American flag which whipped out over Paris. Only the French could have made a gesture so generous, so significant, so complete.

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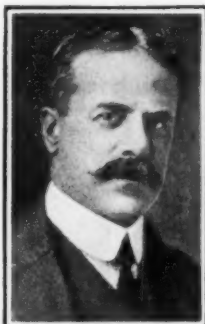
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DR. WM. M. BURTON

Recently elected president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Dr. Burton has grown up in the company's service and was formerly general manager and vice-president. The American Chemical Society awarded him the Walter Gibbs Medal.



WORRALL WILSON

A prominent Seattle lawyer who is now president of the Title Trust Company and the Washington Title Insurance Company. Previously he organized the very successful Northwestern Fruit Exchange.



EUGENE V. R. THAYER

A young and highly successful banker who was called from the presidency of the Merchants National Bank of Boston and chosen president of the Chase National Bank of New York, one of the strongest financial institutions in the United States.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

PEACE means the unscrambling of a lot of things. We must undo all the things we did in a hurry under the pressure of war. It was easy to do these, radical and extraordinary as some of them were, socialistic, even, in the extreme, because the American people were determined, having entered upon the war, to fight it to a winning finish.

Under no other conditions would it have been possible, without friction and strongest opposition, for the Government to have taken over control of the railroads, the express companies, the telegraph and telephone lines and to virtually take over nearly every line of business by fixing prices, by regulating output and by limiting sales to all except itself.

This situation has caused apprehension as to the future, more particularly because, as my experienced and far-seeing friend, President Sabin, of the Guaranty Trust Company, told the Association of Cotton Manufacturers, recently, the Government for more than a decade has held a destructive and not a constructive attitude toward business. It has looked upon business as something not to be stimulated, as other nations, especially Germany, have been doing, but as something to be regulated and harnessed.

Take the attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the railroads, and more recently that of the Federal Trade Commission toward some of our largest business interests and see how destructive this policy has been. If we were to estimate this destruction in figures as affecting the railroads and business generally, the account would run up into billions.

Up to this very moment the Federal Trade Commission continues its attacks on business enterprises. The latest is its accusation against some of the leading tobacco companies. I am glad to note that my friend, Mr. George J. Whelan, President of the Tobacco Products Cor-

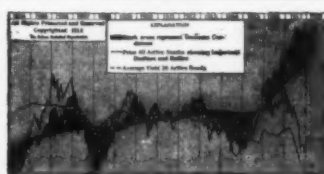
poration, promptly pointed out that all the tobacco companies assailed, "have always been willing to open, and have opened their books freely to the Federal officials, and have concealed nothing from them." The public has become tired of needless interference with business by officious and sensation-loving high-salaried men at Washington. Already these murmurings are being accompanied by intimations that such officials "must go." The quicker the better.

Apprehension regarding the future and the methods of undoing some of the revolutionary things we have done is causing long-headed financiers and sagacious statesmen no little trouble. They watch commercial and financial currents very closely.

Facing the prospect of a speedy termination of the war, of burdensome taxes (which will not be discontinued with the declaration of peace), realizing that in shipbuilding, munition-making and some other lines of business an abrupt halt may be called at any time, and that, with inexcusable folly, we have not prepared ourselves for peace as other nations have been doing for two years past, we wonder what the outcome will be.

The timely reduction in the dividend of the Steel Corporation justifies what I say and the action of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in already planning a reorganization looking to the extension of its business on the most profitable peace lines has its significance.

Our farmers, too, realize that the arbitrary price fixed on wheat and the high prices of other farm products must decline when the extraordinary war demand ceases and when, with the freedom of the seas, Australia, South America, and other grain-growing sections will promptly pour their stored and surplus products into our markets. They are wondering what their financial harvest in the future is to be. Will the farmer ever be satisfied with dollar wheat, or the planter with ten-cent



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cotton? I fear not and with the power of the organized farmer vote, which is already being felt in some of the far Western states, a new element may come to the aid of the Socialistic agitator. Mr. Sabin was right in asking if the policy of price-regulation does not do more harm than good. As he said, "there is no end to the vicious circle. Just as soon as the price of one commodity is established, it becomes imperative that prices of many other commodities should also be fixed."

The stock market cannot be insensitive to existing conditions. The investing public, with cash on hand, is always ready to pick up bargains and speculators are always ready to start the wheels of speculation going. But our bankers and the Government itself, realizing the strain of the situation, and the fact that another Liberty Loan, a "Victory Loan" I hope it will prove to be, will shortly be set under way, are determined to call a halt on the gambling propensities of our people.

There is no reason why choice stocks and bonds, yielding six per cent. and upward, should not be bought by those who have the means to pay for them, nor why those who prefer the speculative field should not, at prevailing prices, "take a chance" on many of the attractive, non-dividend-paying low-priced stocks, with a promising future. But only those who have the money with which to buy, or resources on which to draw, should venture too far into the market under existing conditions.

C. OXFORD, N. C.: Rock Island 7 per cent. preferred is one of the best speculations in the railroad group.

L. WOOSTER, OHIO: Ohio Cities Gas Co. is making much money, and the stock is a good business man's purchase.

H. CAMP SHELBY, MISS.: Both classes of Willys-Overland stock pay dividends, the pfd. 7% quarterly, beginning with January; the common 25 cents quarterly, beginning with February.

B. SALEM, OHIO: Among the low-priced high-yield railroad bonds reasonably safe are C. & O. conv. 4's, St. Paul conv. 4 1/2's, Chicago Great Western first 4's, Rock Island ref. 4's, and Seaboard A. L. ref. 4's.

L. BEACONT, TEX.: The five industrials you mention are good business men's investments, but I would prefer Amer. Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd., Amer. Loco. pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Union Bag and Pierce-Arrow pfd.

R. NEW ORLEANS: Until the Government concedes the railroad enough money to assure Wabash pfd. A's dividends, it would be safer to defer purchase of the stock. If the Government acts favorably the stock will be a good business man's investment.

S. COLUMBUS, NEBR.: Since you "have had absolutely no investment experience," your \$20,000 should go into safe and seasoned securities. It would be well to diversify your purchases. (See answers to J. Forestville, N. Y., and C. Battle Creek, Mich.)

K. GENEVA, PA.: Conjectures as to the future of U. S. Steel common differ. In spite of the reduction of the dividend the stock seems a good business man's investment, but in case of peace the lack of a protective tariff will surely hamper our steel industry.

K. MEADVILLE, PA.: I know of no independent companies controlled by the S. O. The Government dismembered the S. O., and its subsidiaries are now in open competition with each other. The affairs of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corp. are still in very bad shape.

M. LAS ANIMAS, COLO.: Peace is expected to be helpful to Anglo-American Oil, and it would be wise to hold your stock. Merritt Oil, though not yet paying dividends, is well named, and has a promising outlook. The Midwest Refining Co. owns a controlling interest.

H. NEW YORK, N. Y.: Island Oil should do well after the war. Its possibilities are large, but at present the stock is a speculation. There is merit in Okmulgee if its affairs are properly managed. Better not sacrifice the stock, especially to buy so speculative an issue as Royal Oil.

F. CHESTER, PA.: I think well of Cosden Oil. U. S. Steamship is an excellent speculation and a dividend payer. Amer. Marconi has possibilities. Royal Dutch Petroleum has had a big advance which may discount its future. Rock Island common is a long pull speculation. Better buy the 7% pfd.

D. NEW YORK, N. Y.: The Ford Tractor Co. (with which Henry Ford, the big automobile manufacturer, never had any connection) was exposed by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World as being founded in misrepresentation. I always advised against purchase of its stock. I see no use in throwing good money after bad, which the proposition made to you involves.

M. OROVILLE, CALIF.: Better not sacrifice your Wells Fargo stock. The company has been taken in charge, with other companies, by the American Ry. Express Co. and its earnings will be assured and dividends probable. An exchange for Western Pacific pfd., a non-dividend payer, would be inadvisable. The B. & O. has not passed, but only

deferred, its dividends, awaiting signature of the contract with the Government.

G. UXSTOWN, PA.: Financial experts class Wright-Martin as a peace stock and regard it as a good long-pull speculation. You could secure an immediate income by selling your Wright-Martin and buying U. S. Steamship, selling a little lower and paying 90c per share yearly. The par of U. S. Steamship is \$10, and should it ever reach that figure, you would be even on the deal. There are indications of inside buying of Wright-Martin.

L. DALLAS, TEX.: The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad are discouraging, and dividends appear remote. The stock could be advantageously exchanged for some industrial stock of about the same market price and paying dividends. Pittsburgh & West Virginia R. R. Company is not yet in a strong financial position, though paying dividends on preferred. The common is a long-pull speculation, but better than Wheeling & Lake Erie common.

N. CHICAGO: The Davis Daly Copper Company is a going concern, but it did not pay its initial dividend of 50 cents until June last. Quoted at about \$5.50, it is still speculative. Southern R. R. common is a long-pull speculation. You can buy dividend-paying stock for about the price asked for it. As a new organization, Studebaker Oil Refining is not a company whose stock should be purchased by persons of small means. Better put your money in Anglo-American, Cosden or Sapulpa, all dividend-payers, than into an untried venture.

B. LEXINGTON, KY.: Better hold than sacrifice United Alloy Steel and Ray Con. Copper. You are getting a good return on your investments. Many forecasters doubt whether Beth. Steel B can maintain its 10 per cent. dividend after the war, unless tariff protection is restored. C. F. & L. Co. has a promising outlook. Earnings are several times dividend requirements, and the company occupies a strategic geographical position which must in time be greatly to its profit. It is of course liable to be adversely affected by a lack of tariff protection after the war.

W. DUBOIS, PA.: The condition of the International Agricultural Corporation showed so great an improvement last year that a 5% dividend-rate for the pfd. was decided on this year. This is 2% less than the rightful rate, 7%. As dividends were suspended for about five years, there are arrears of about 35% to be made up. Common dividends seem remote. For immediate returns it would be better to convert I. A. C. common into Carbo-Hydrogen Co. 7% pfd. or some other dividend payer. Carbo-Hydrogen pfd. is a good business man's purchase. It is not listed.

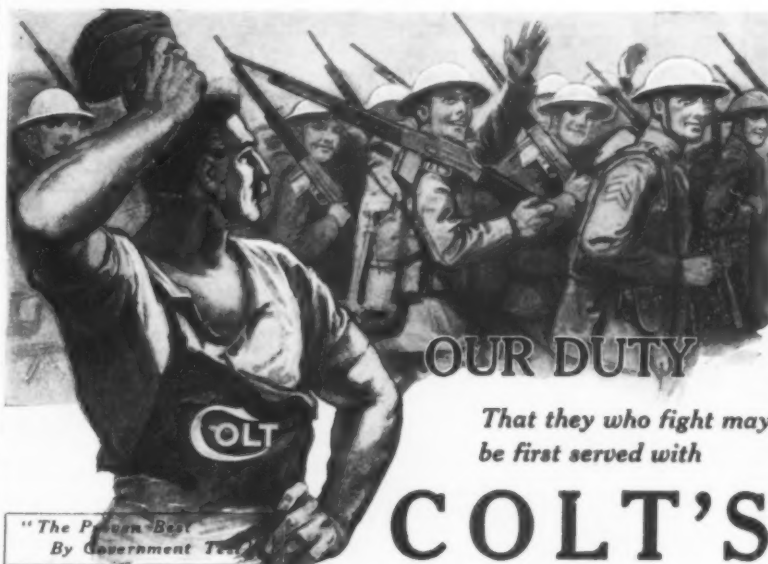
J. FORESTVILLE, N. Y.: Bonds yielding 6 per cent. or better include B. & O. conv. 4 1/2's, B. & O. ref. and gen. 5's, Lack. Steel first 5's, Amer. Smelting first 5's, C. & O. conv. 5's, N. Y. C. deb. 6's, So. Pac. conv. 4's, Oregon Shore Line ref. 4's, Amer. T. & T. conv. 6's, and Armour & Co. 6's. Preferred stocks of high grade yielding more than 6 per cent. are Amer. Loco. pfd., Amer. Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pfd., and Atchison pfd. Sinclair Oil is a good speculation; Woolworth is a peace stock and a generous dividend payer; Kennecott is a well-thought of copper and may be a peace stock. Midvale and Beth. Steel 8 per cent. pfd. are attractive under present conditions, but may be adversely affected by a tariffless peace.

M. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: N. Y. Airbrake, Galena Signal Oil, and Greene Cananea are good business men's purchases at present prices, but to what extent they may appreciate "within the next few months" cannot be foreseen. Greene Cananea has had a marked advance recently. New York Air Brake has prospered largely on account of war orders, but the company should also do well in peace. Galena Signal Oil is a S. O. subsidiary of merit. The interest on the Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. bonds is guaranteed by Rock Island, which leases the road. The latter is not earning fixed charges and an effort has been made to terminate the lease. Should that succeed the property must be foreclosed on by the bondholders. I do not favor securities in connection with which there may be litigation. Colorado Industrial 5's, quoted at about 74, are preferable to the K. & D. M. bonds.

C. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.: One who has had no experience in the stock market should buy outright and not on a margin, even of 50 per cent. You had better invest your \$20,000 in the preferred stocks or bonds of leading and seasoned dividend-paying railroad or industrial corporations, or in well-secured real estate or farm mortgage bonds. Among the preferred stocks you might consider American Locomotive, American Smelting, American Woolen, Corn Products, Kansas City Southern, U. S. Rubber first pfd., U. S. Steel, Atchison and Union Pac. Among reliable bonds are Atchison gen. 4's, West Shore 4's, C. B. & Q. gen. 4's, U. P. first 4's, U. S. Steel S. F. 5's, N. Y. C. deb. 6's, Beth. Steel first and ref. 5's, and So. Ry. first 5's. Larger yields would be obtained from such reasonably safe common stocks as Atchison, So. Pac., No. Pac., N. Y. C., American Car & Foundry, Amer. Tel. & Tel., and Montana Power.

B. LOWELL, MASS.: Nevada Consolidated is among the better minor dividend-paying coppers. White Motors is a well-regarded business man's investment. The assets of United Motors Company are to be bought by General Motors in exchange for General Motors stock. United Motors will distribute this stock to its shareholders and then liquidate. As General Motors is a dividend payer and United Motors is not, the deal on the face of it would advantage United Motors shareholders. There will be some drawback due to the fact that a large additional issue of General Motors stock is likely to cause a decline in market price. The company is flourishing and may maintain dividends. Utah, Inspiration, Anaconda and Greene Cananea are in the front rank of copper companies and liberal

Continued on page 638



Automatic Pistols, Cal. 45, Government Model
"New Service" Revolvers, Cal. 45 Colt's Automatic Machine Guns
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The time has come when it is inconsistent for us to serve any one but UNCLE SAM. HIS business—every true American's business—is to WIN THE WAR.

We believe that you will back the position we take at this time when the lives of our Boys and the Country's Honor are at stake.

Therefore, we ask that you wait patiently for YOUR COLT until we have furnished the American soldiers with the Arms that are crushing the Hun.

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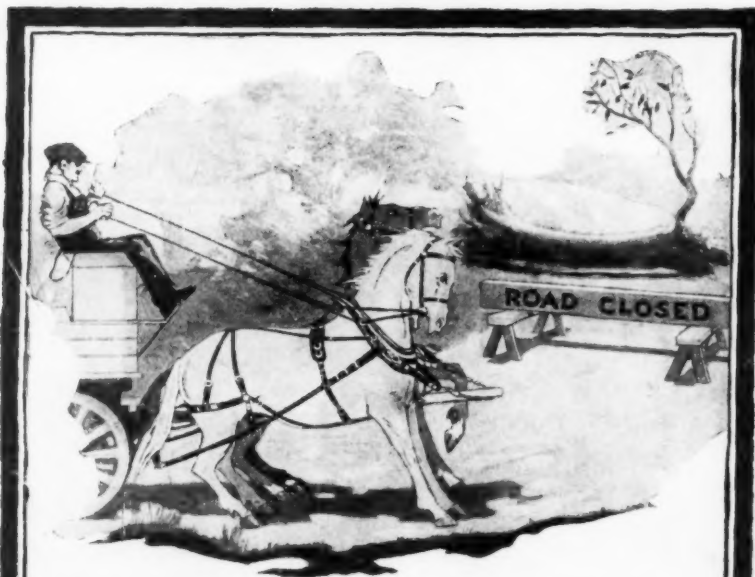
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No Passing Through

The main road—the only good one for miles around. A tree falls across it—and traffic is paralyzed. You don't want to go around. Bad luck indeed.

It's more than bad luck when it occurs in your own body. Constipation can wreck your system, because *there isn't any way around*. Food waste collects in your lower intestines and blocks the passage. Leave it there, and it stagnates and causes increased fermentation and production of poisonous substances, which are absorbed into the blood and carried all over the body.

But the Nujol Treatment will help Nature to clear the passage, easily, smoothly and harmlessly. Pills, salts, castor oil, mineral waters, etc., may clear the way temporarily, but they are attended by griping pains, weakening of the muscles of the intestines, induction of abnormal dryness, all of which increase liability to another and a more serious traffic jam before long.

Police your own body-traffic with Nujol. Pass your food waste out of your system at regular hours, just as you wash your face at *habitual* times. Nujol is not a drug. It acts easily, harmlessly, naturally. Nature intends your bowels to be regular. A bottle of Nujol on the shelf of the medicine cupboard will remind you to *help* them in the natural way. Ask your druggist.

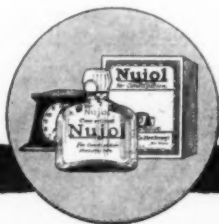
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50 Broadway, New York

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Write for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger" to Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 Broadway, New York City.



"Regular as Clockwork"

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 637

dividend-payers. Chile's prospects as a long-pull speculation have improved. Many financiers believe coppers are peace stocks. Studebaker has had a marked advance and may have discounted its future. United Fruit is prosperous and its outlook bright.

W. NEW YORK: Cities Service deb. 7's at 102.50, including back interest, would be an excellent purchase.

K. GARY, IND.: There is absolutely no "good investment" quality in a 60-cent stock. Its cheapness indicates that it is only a speculation.

B. ALBION, ILL.: Better hold than sacrifice Colo. Fuel and Iron. You are getting a fair return on your investment and the market price is now not so far from the figure you paid. It is a Rockefeller concern and well managed.

T. INDEPENDENCE, IOWA: The Monongahela Valley Traction Company is prosperous and paying dividends on both classes of stocks. The proceeds of the 7 per cent. bonds are to be used for extending the business. The bonds are not first mortgage, but they seem reasonably safe.

New York, November 9, 1918.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, offer 6 per cent. first mortgage loans of \$200 and up and will send to any address their loan list No. 716.

Selected 7 per cent. loans on improved Seattle property are offered by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Washington. Send to the company for detailed information.

Investors who regularly read the "Bache Review" will be well posted and guided on the financial situation. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 41 Broadway, New York.

First mortgages on improved farms, in amounts of \$300 up and paying 6 per cent., may be had of the Farm Mortgage Trust Company, 543 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas. The firm has been in business twenty-five years. Full particulars on application.

All questions arising in connection with Liberty Bonds are answered in booklet H-4, "Your Liberty Bonds," sent to any applicant by John Muir & Co., the well-known specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. Every owner of a Liberty Bond should have this booklet.

The Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 95 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich., is distributing 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate gold bonds secured by new income-producing property and will supply to any investor a valuable explanatory booklet, "A Buyer's Guide to Good Investments."

First mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, based on improved farms in Oklahoma, are dealt in by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City. These bonds mature in two, three and five years, and are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. The company invites correspondence.

The rapid growth of Seattle has opened up numerous chances for investors. The Northern Bond and Mortgage Co., 808 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, recommends 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds, secured by a five-story building in the city's retail district. Full details sent to any address.

Discussions of important financial matters make "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, of much value to investors. This publication, with a booklet describing the part-payment plan, may be obtained by writing to Megargel & Co. for 25-D.

A well-diversified investment plan would include purchase of sound real estate bonds. The first

mortgage 6 per cent. bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan are well secured and highly regarded. They come in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. For interesting literature concerning them write for circular No. 1-803 to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York.

Persons of moderate means may share in the profits of leading copper, oil, steel, motor and railroad corporations by purchasing stock in lots of one share and upward, for cash, on partial payment or on margin. Such stocks yield on market prices 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. A new list of these stocks, with a weekly market review, will be furnished to any applicant by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

The investment of about \$3,750 in 50 shares of Cities Service preferred stock will assure a monthly income of \$25. The Cities Service Company is one of the leading oil and public utility organizations of the country. It pays dividends every month. Its earnings are large and increasing. Full particulars regarding this attractive investment opportunity may be found in Circular LW-90, to be had on request from Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

Owing to the enlargement of its business, the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, has found it necessary to open another office in the metropolis, at 514 Fifth Avenue. This provides a new center for the convenience of investors generally and bond-owners in particular. A feature of the new establishment will be a special department for women investors with women experts in charge. The company invites consultation either in person or by letter.

More saving is not enough for success; dollars should be put to constant use. Under the 20-payment plan, small sums of money may be employed to advantage in the purchase of high-grade dividend-paying securities, such as the greatest capitalists invest in. How simple it is to save, and how sensible investments can be made are explained in a descriptive booklet and a fortnightly publication, "Investment Opportunities," issued by Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York. To obtain these ask for booklets 80-D.

The big insurance companies have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in farm mortgages and municipal bonds. The companies regard Iowa first farm mortgages and bonds as among the most desirable. These issues may be purchased outright or on the partial-payment plan. An instructive booklet, "Iowa Investments," giving complete information about Iowa first farm mortgages, first farm mortgage bonds and tax-free municipal bonds may be obtained from the Bankers Mortgage Company, Dept. 1538, Des Moines, Iowa.

Securities of the best quality are still selling at prices which yield liberal returns. Persons seeking to employ their funds to the best advantage will find the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, a good place to go for advice and service. The department is equipped with every facility for serving investors. It investigates and underwrites bond and note issues, buys and sells securities and furnishes information relating to investments. It has correspondents in various cities. The company also covers completely the field of banking and trust service. It affords a complete foreign, as well as domestic, banking accommodations, giving special attention to the needs of Americans in the army and other organizations abroad. It welcomes inquiries from those in need of financial service. The company's monthly booklet, "Investment Recommendations," will be mailed to any interested person on request. The company will without charge send Christmas money deposited with it here to soldiers and others in service abroad.

A Week of the War

Continued from page 632

less odds. But while possible, this does not seem probable. The German people are beaten. They know it, and now utterly disillusioned, they are longing for peace on almost any terms. It is far from unlikely that the contagion of revolution may spread from Austria-Hungary to Germany—and therein certain dangers for the Allies may lie.

Europe in Danger of Bolshevism

We do not yet know what elements will control the revolutionary movements that are spreading so fast over Central Europe, and the example of Russia is not particularly encouraging. As Russia broke up into her component parts there soon appeared a pronounced cleavage between the radical and conservative elements of the populations involved. Everywhere the struggle began to approximate a class struggle, and the only thing that prevented the triumph of the radical allies of the Bolsheviks in Finland and the Ukraine, for instance, was the armed intervention of German troops. If the revolutionary

movements in Russia and Austria-Hungary are now followed by a similar upheaval in Germany, and the most radical elements emerge in control, as they well may, the Allies would have on their hands a Russian problem magnified to include all Central Europe. It was Bismarck, an exceedingly far-seeing, if unscrupulous statesman, who was seriously concerned at the close of the Franco-Prussian war lest he should have no responsible French government with which to deal. So for the Allies, revolution among their enemies while desirable as a means of breaking down military resistance, may have serious consequences when it comes to the restoration of a permanent peace. It is worth remembering, too, that the Bolshevik element is not confined to enemy countries. England, France and Italy will face grave internal problems during the period of reconstruction that must follow the war, and an active, revolutionary ferment spreading its contagion over a half-starved and bankrupt Europe is not going to make those problems any easier to solve.

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You'll hand it out on a platter to Prince Albert, lavish-like,

just as quick as you throw open your smokeclutch and take aboard generous puffs of joy'usly good P. A.—tobacco with flavor and fragrance that simply puts such new inspiration into your smokeappetite you'll figure you never before got on the soft side of pipe or makin's cigarette pleasure!

Simply isn't enough to say that Prince Albert is a tobacco revelation or that it is the little old answer to any smokehankering you ever generated deep down in your smokesection. Just add that *P. A. stands the taste-test over years!* Every day it digs deeper into your contentment section! Each month you check off the calendar the keener becomes your delight firing up that old jimmy pipe or home-rolled cigarettes!

That's because Prince Albert is right! Right from every

smokecompass point! Why, you can't put it in wrong, or get in bad yourself, when you pal it with P. A.! For, Prince Albert is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch! You can swing on Prince Albert day and night and have a barrel of pipe or cigarette fun without a comeback! *And, that's what's on your mind!*

You'll call P. A. *somesmoking!* And you're ok on that, all right, for Prince Albert will lam such happiness into your smokedepartment you'll take to writing a piece about it for the paper! *You just bubble-over with P. A. - made happiness! -*

